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7 AUGUST 1945 - 7 MARCH 1946

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Hottelet Feature Story 7 March 1946

HOTTELET: Y'know Bern, it seems to me that Masaryk's workds carry more weight right now than if anyone else'd said them. Partly because he's a fine person, but mainly because he's a Czech~~man~~.

BENNET: How so?

HOTTELET: ~~A~~ well, a hungry man can ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ describe the misery of an empty stomach much better than someone who eats regularly. ~~xxxxxx~~ A mother can tell much more poignantly of her anxieties about her children than someone who has ~~x~~ no children. That's why ~~Jan~~ YAN Masaryk, who is Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, can sound a much clearer warning against the breakdown of international trust. His country lies in the very heart of Europe. Since the middle ages it's had to fight for its ~~xxxx~~ independence. Often it has ~~xxx~~ NOT been strong enough, ~~xxxx~~ The last time ~~Czechoslovakia's only hope was the support of its friends and allies who had promised that support. But in~~ WAS 1938 AFTER international organization for peace had broken down. International law was the law of the jungle. And seven years ago this month Czechoslovakia ceased to exist. She was the first victim. -- ~~Whatxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

BENNETT: You've been travelling around this country quite a bit since you got back here, haven't you, Dick.

HOTTELET: We drove eight and a half thousand miles from end to end. Our main idea was to get to know it better, to find out what people thought everywhere; what was most important to them. And that's why I say we here ought to take Masaryk's lesson to heart. Because nowhere did the people seem to know what great danger the world is in. ---- Everybody pays lip service to peace and good will. No one wants war, and everybody agrees something certainly ought to be done. ---- Well, we'd say, what do you think should be done. And they'd mumble something from the last columnist they'd read, or what they'd heard on the radio night before. --- And we'd say, well, what do you intend to do about all this. --- THAT THEY'D ANSWER WITH a flood of words, mainly to the effect that the individual could not do anything, that the average man was a VICTIM OF THE POLITICIANS. what ninety percent of the people we spoke to agreed on was that it was all somebody else's fault anyway. It was Russia's fault or Great Britain's, or it was the State Department's fault, or the Jews or the Pope. The average American we met seemed to have no sense of personal responsibility and personal participation. He seemed unaware that the price of democracy issomething everybody has to pay. (After all if people are content to be led around by the nose, totalitarianism is a much more efficient system.) Many PEOPLE seemed to have no time to worry about world affairs -- they were taking a rest after getting out of the army, or were rushing around trying to make a lot of money while they still can. They were completely occupied with local politics, local strikes, local murders. It seemed to us that the average American is not only ignorant of what's going on in the world, but he doesn't seem to care. He knows enough to grunt and shake

his head and say that things look pretty bad. But it never occurs to him that it's up to him to figure out why and what can be done. America has its nose buried in its bankbook. We still don't realize that in the next war every nation is going to have about as much chance of civilized survival as Czechoslovakia.

BENNETT: Your next assignment is Russia, Dick. Do you think you'll find the same thing there?

HOTTELET: Bern, I don't know what I'll find. But you can bet that whatever it is, if I'm physically able to tell it, you'll hear about it.

CBS Hottelet Feature Story 1 January 1945

It's been a pretty quiet New Year's here in the nation's fourth largest city. Sober, restrained, none of the great hoopla and bottle waving, none of the milling mobs of New York. The main point of what celebration there was, seemed to be that the boys were home again or on their way. If it hadn't been for that, Detroit's holiday might have been quieter and darker than during the four war years. As it was it became pretty much a neighborhood New Year. Families and friends settled down in mile after mile of one and two family houses and held each other at arm's length and were glad they were together. --- It's a far cry from last January First. Then it was just another day in the Battle of the Bulge and over there for us it was too early to celebrate -- all you could feel then was a gradually deepening satisfaction that the attacking enemy had been held and Bastogne relieved. It was a satisfaction that did without parties -- the men who weren't fighting were moving or sleeping or patrolling or dying -- and all of that is a lonely business. It was a satisfaction that couldn't quite overcome the freezing cold. It couldn't get an ambulance or a truck or out of a ditch when it slid off the icy road -- simply, the way an egg rolls off a table. It was a different day for different people -- crack outfits like our First Division (they began calling them reinforcements, then) unwillingly held defensive positions. They were spoiling for a fight. Weary replacements came pouring up in open trucks. Today they were riflemen, yesterday they had been clerks - they were the orphans of that battle. --- But by last January First the turning point of the Battle of the Bulge had come -- we knew pretty much what was going to happen. The German Army's last desperate second wind had been punched out of it. The King Tiger tanks and the panthers, the stiff, waxlike bodies of elite SS troopers that lay around Bastogne and Sta velot--- all these and many more were going to be missing from the Battle of the Rhine. We knew that battle was coming, we knew we were going to win it and we knew very well we were going to win final victory over Germany in 1945. --- If there was any one thing that marked that last New Year's Day it was the clear picture we had of what was going to happen in Europe during the coming year.

Today, here in Detroit, -- and everywhere else, I guess, people are aware that they haven't the foggiest notion about what's going to happen to them in the next twelve months. Maybe you get it (MORE CLEARLY) here. The General Motors strike is still on -/if it's not settled/it may well spread to other companies. Detroit is a big city, and you don't see much evidence of the GM strike at this holiday time. But Detroit, like any other city, is not self sufficient and if the impending steel strike does come off it and its people face bitter times. Maybe many of them felt this last night, perhaps it made them a bit reluctant to celebrate an uncertain future. There were thousands in the night clubs and in the hotels and local parties. There were more thousands in the theaters and movies/-- there were still more hundreds of thousands at home. I went out to a party at the Ford Local of the Auto Workers Union --- it seemed like a relatively sober family gathering. Nothing wild about it. Could have been any kind of a clambake. ~~The same thing at a Polish Club where most of the members are Automobile Workers. No one throwing either money or bottles around -- the energy went into Polkas and Mazorka s.~~ At the biggest popular night club in town, (the Bowery) the bouncers did no business. It was the sort of crowd that you describe as good natured, nothing more. At midnight streets were practically deserted. ---- I went around asking people whether they consciously felt depressed by the labor picture -- they all said they didn't. But as an outsider here one thing seems plain to me. While other cities celebrated the first New Year of Peace, Detroit - already feeling an industrial battle - went into 1946 under the cloud of threatening industrial war.

Now back to Bern Bennett in New York

12 and three you don't get any. And this isn't in the army, mind you -- it's the way everyone has to live. --- So when you come back home and you almost throw your shoulder out lifting one of the average sunday new spape rs it strikes you that people (who are not crazy,) and companies (who are not fakers) have bought about an acre of advertising space to try to GET you to buy things. You don't have to fill out any forms. You don't have to swear that you've only got one shirt -- they're willing to sell you as much as you can buy. They're asking you, please, won't you buy it -- you can EVEN order by telephone or mail and they'll bring it to your home. ----- The American face looks ass new to you as if you hadn't seen it before -- you certainly haven't seen anything like it for a long time. It's cleaner and rounder and smoother than the European face. From babies to grandfathers. Better fed and less worried. Prosperity is a rich diet - the prosperity of little things -- of crowded menus and hand painted neckties and cities full of people who all look as if they owned the big house on the corner. Like any rich diet coming on top of drab monotony it makes you slightly sick to your stomach and you find yourself beginning to preach. You begin telling people that America has been spared poverty and misery not becausé we're a chosen nation or because we're better than anyone else but largely becausé we've been very lucky -- and that we'd better not relax into self righteousness or else there will be a next time in which we will not be very lucky. ---- You find yourself getting angry becsuse people, instead of listening and heeding, smile indulgently and say - Oh well, you've just come back from Europe, you'll get over it. And you promise yourself that this is not the kind of adjustment you want to make, something you don't want to get over

But you find that you're not angry all the time. Seeing your country again is a heartwarming thing. Annie and I got ourselves a little car and we mean to drive across tok the west coast and back again before we return to Europe. We've come only a thousand miles so far but already it's wonder-

CBS 44530 Hottelet Feature Story 29 December 1945

~~If I ever thought of myself and a food problem in connection with America it was a problem of too much to eat.~~ But It seems to me that one of the first troubles my wife and I had when we got back here was ~~with~~ an empty stomach. ~~For~~ For weeks after we arrived we'd get dinner invitations - or at least we'd think they were dinner invitations - and arrive at our hosts with ravenous appetites to find that we were there for after dinner drinks and coffee. More than once I've gone over a tray of chees e crackers and canapes like a vacuum cleaner to prevent the rumbling in my stomach from drowning out the conve tsation. --- ~~Thxxgxixxkax~~ People in America eat earlier than they do inx Europe -- and it's just one ofk the things you've got to get used to when you come ba ck. It's funny how things you've grown up with, ~~Thing~~ ~~are~~ as familiar as your left leg can ~~xxxx~~ come asx a surprise when you meet them again after three or four years abroad. --- In Europe, for instance, you get so used to seeing every other house knocked down, or square blocks, with weeds growing in the open cellars, that they come to be almost a characteristic of a city - a part of ~~municipal existence~~ IT like lamp posts and fire alarms. It's almost strange when you come back to a place where a hole in the ground means only that somebody has been working there with a steam shovel, and an empty lot is a piece of ground that's just never been built up. --- Fresh Orange juice and fresh milk are MINOR MIRACLES ~~a thing~~ you get used to again, things you can have just by asking. ~~the orange juice you can order by the quart at any drug store lunch counter.~~ And you've got to adjust yourself once again to not feeling guilty when you order two helpings of dessert or a quart of ice cream. Or a dozen ties or two suits of clothes. When you come back here you find that you've become quite regimented in your habits. You feel timid about most of the things ~~you're~~ you're allowed to do. If you happen to have clothing coupons in Europe you might be able to buy yourself a shirt or a tie -- and you certainly don't ~~xxxxx~~ object if they're not the right color or even the exact size. You take it for granted that if you haven't had your breakfast by nine o'clock you don't get any, or if you don't eat lunch between

ful. It's a big country, geared for big things. In peacetime Europe/this trip would have carried us across about eight countries -- we would have had to have passports with a million stamps, we would have been stopped at each frontier coming and going. We would have had to change and rechange our money, be searched and questioned and checked against black lists. --- But here we are. We've come down the Atlantic plain, and we've crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Alleghonies, we've crossed the ~~Potomac~~ Hudson and the Delaware and the Potomac and the Ohio; we've seen New York and Washington and Pittsburgh and Cleveland/ They've all been different -- they've all been the same. The names on the honor rolls in each public square, in each office -- Mulligan, DeBellis, Holzmann, Prohaska --- they all mean the same thing. -- It strikes you that distance need not mean hatred, that rivers and mountains are much better as scenery than they are as strategic boundaries/ and that blue eyes and brown eyes are a pleasant combination, not an incipient war.

from place to place.

* This is the sort of thing I'm delighted to get used to again. I wish the people across the oceans from us would get used to it too.

Now back to Bern Bennett

in New York.

When you get back

You find that all the songs on the Hit Parade are brand new to you, you grin when you see kids at high school dances wear blue suits and brown moccasins and yellow socks, the pieces of cloth with the brass tacks that women drape over their heads look foolish to you. And when you find that Cleveland is preparing to celebrate A Sesquicentennial celebration next year you know you're back home.

Everywhere the friendliness and hospitality of strangers reaches out and helps you along. Americans are funny people that way. Yesterday I met a prominent labor man. We were talking about the whole problem of labor and management relations - about the coming steel strike and, of course about the General Motors strike that's being fought so bitterly. He described a luncheon he'd been to a few days before -- a lunch to talk about some public service like the Red Cross. The conversation got around to various collections for different purposes. Suddenly someone proposed a collection for the striking Detroit automobile workers -- did it half as a joke, because there were so many management people at the lunch. The first man to throw a five dollar bill into the hat was a General Motors official.

CBS Hottelet 2345 29 October 1945

Prime Minister Attlee is going to Washington for a conference with President Truman about the atomic bomb. He is expected to ask the President to publish the secrets of atomic energy. He will probably fly over next week and be prepared to stay in Washington more than just a few days. Mr. Attlee will tell the House of Commons about his trip tomorrow. -- Other questions will come up -- Palestine, the Council of Foreign Ministers --- but they'll be secondary. Foreign Secretary Bevin may not even go along. For Britain the atom bomb and atomic energy are rapidly becoming the most important foreign political problem. --- Mr. Attlee's journey is undoubtedly a direct result of President Truman's confirmation that America would keep the secret of the Atom Bomb. Great Britain strongly opposes this position, and thinks it important enough for the Prime Minister to cross the ocean himself and try to get it modified. --- Britain feels the secrets of the atom bomb should be made public. For one thing she resents that she and Canada, who helped develop it, should be excluded. But there's a much more profound reason -- and Britain's viewpoint is roughly this: People here take it for granted that the American attitude is based on deep suspicion that the rest of the world -- primarily Russia -- is not to be trusted with the atom secrets. This is regarded as an isolationist attitude -- no matter what America says to the contrary. It shakes the foundation of the new international organization, a foundation consisting mainly of mutual trust. --- Britain is in a desperate position. She sees Russia on her one hand obsessed with an almost isolationist security policy, and now she sees America on her other threatening to lapse into much the same frame of mind. --- But Britain considers herself committed to an effective world organization. She and her Empire stand in between the two greatest world powers. It's generally admitted here that this little island at least would never survive an atomic war. -- So Mr. Attlee will now set out to do what Mr. Churchill spent so much energy and time doing -- Like Churchill he will be willing to go anywhere any time to preserve unity. The struggle has not ended. The common objective now is to maintain the peace.

This is RCH in London returning you to C E in NY

CBS Hottelet 1300 29 October 1945

There's a weird story out of Poland this morning ~~that isn't going to~~ WHICH WILL NOT help Anglo-Russian good will very much. It seems that five leading officials of the British Cooperative societies -- including a member of the House of Lords -- were brand new labor invited over by the Polish Government. When they had finished their tour around Poland they got into their airplane at Warsaw and started for home. A couple of hours west they ran into heavy weather and the pilot put down on the airfield at Poznan to wait it out. But once they were on the ground they were "detained" by the Russian commandant of the airfield. He maintained that the area is still in a state of war, and therefore he cannot allow planes to land or take off without twentyfour hours advance notice.

This morning - like practically any morning - the British have bigger worries, though, closer to home. The dock strike - which has been going on now for more than a month - may do what even six years of war did not do --- it may force the government to ration bread. The Minister of Education announced last night that must be the grain ships now in British ports unloaded and turned around quickly enough to pick up more grain in Canada before the St. Lawrence river freezes. Unless that happens bread will have to be rationed. Meanwhile the strike continues - some men went back to work over the weekend, but almsot forty thousand are still out. And prospects of settlement are worse, if anything. Strikers in the Liverpool area and in London are now also demanding that the docks be nationalized. The government still refuses to intervene, and is bringing more soldiers over from Germany to work at unloading ships. --- It's

interesting though that despite all the difficulties that the strike is causing there hasn't been any trouble -- nor does public opinion seem to be very much against the strikers. The public seems to take the dock strike as just one more aspect of the general postwar mess.

The newspapers this morning have got some comment on President Truman's speech. All of them deplore his decision to keep the atomic bomb an American secret. One paper says - President Truman lacks the vision and imagination of his great predecessor in office. The man who created the Four Freedoms would never have allowed America to be identified with the conception of a continuing stranglehold." ----- And another paper has, as its big political cartoon, the seal of the United States. It shows a very sour looking eagle holding in its left claw the atom bomb, and the scroll in its beak - instead of E pluribus unum - reads Peace, or else.

This is Rich in L ret u now to CBS in NY

CBS Hottelet 194020 28 October 1945

As far as politics go this country is probably going to have a much livelier time next week than it had last. ~~The Budget did not provide much material for violent argument -- but the subjects coming up for discussion in the House of Commons now undoubtedly will.~~ The Bill to Nationalize the Bank of England is up for debate again and the Opposition is going to fight like mad -- mainly against the principle of ~~general~~ GOVERNMENT control of economy, ~~by the Government~~. You can be prepared for some strong language. --- Then on Tuesday Prime Minister Attlee is going to be asked to state the government's atomic bomb policy, which he may or may not find advisable to do. President Truman's speech is causing more people here to demand a statement making the British position clear. -- ~~Then~~ On Thursday we expect Mr. Attlee to make a statement on Palestine. There are a couple of indications what this will be. It's reported that he will announce an Anglo-American committee INVESTIGATING ~~of inquiry~~ that will go around Europe trying to find out how many Jews want to go to Palestine. He is also expected to mention more closely coordinated British and American policy. ---, This is all to the good, but for many people in Parliament who want action immediately it will not be good enough. And you'll probably see the interesting spectacle of the Government under fire not only from the Opposition but probably even more from members of its own Labor Party. --- This next week will see local elections in Britain, and they'll be watched closely to see how far they bear out the General Election. Chances are they will SHOW ~~show a slightly larger percentage of Conservative successes~~ SOME OPPOSITION GAINS -, mainly because the British

prefer to be more conservative in their local politics. -- This is certainly election season all over Europe -- with democracy doing its best to creep back into its own. Next week the Government of Czechoslovakia will be reshuffled by the Provisional National Assembly meeting for the first time in Prague today. The assembly will probably confirm President Benes in office, but is expected to make other changes to fit the present situation. Reports from Prague say it will continue to be a coalition government, but that the number of communists members may be cut down. Still and all this is not comparable to a free election as an indication of democratic will. -- An election is scheduled in Hungary for next Sunday. This will probably be the most important political development in central Europe during the next week. The question is whether it will be a free election. So far the indications are that it will be, that the conditions will be like the election three weeks ago when a moderate party got such a great majority in the municipal voting. The Russian plan of making all parties join in a single list of candidates, which would have been fixed in advance, has been dropped. It will be a free competition, and even though an all party government will be formed no matter which individual party wins, the percentage will be decided by the people. It'll be worth keeping a very sharp eye on Hungary this week to see whether the chances of a really free election remain as good as they seem to be now.

Extra Minute

You can pick xxx highlights from the events of the next week all over Europe - but it's worth pointing out that they all rest on a steady stream of development - like a wave moving across the surface of an ocean. The most important factor, in terms of human life is winter./Almost day by day now the weather gets colder,/keeping alive becomes more of a battle fought with fewer reserves of food and strength. In many places in eastern and central europe you don8t have to be a displaced person to be xx as badly off as many of them. If we could get the figures we'd see the death rate climbing more steeply this week - but probably not as sharply as in the weeks to come. --- In Poland and in/Russia in all that part of the world / this next week xx will xxxx mark the beginning of a winter campaign against death, a campaign fought only feebly against terrible odds. xxxx

28 October 1943

our own pick [illegible] highlights from the events of the

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CBS Hottelet 2345 26 October 1945

The storm is still on. Around the coast of Britain ~~the~~ gales keep flinging mountains of water against the land. From the south coast as far north as the Shetland islands round black mines come bobbing in to shore and blow out windows ~~fxxxmixxx~~ along the front unless they're reached in time. Off shore great liners are riding out the storm, unable to get into harbor. The Queen Mary is still there, and the Empress of Australia. --- And the wind and driving rain fit the mood of the men who work along Britain's sea front. disregarded the pleas of their union~~xx~~ leaders
The longshoremen met again today/and voted to go on with the strike - go on until the Government did something about their grievances. In stopped work
northern Ireland another 1200 dockers ~~xxxxxxxx~~ in sympathy with the strike. ---- In the House of Commons this afternoon Foreign Secretary Bevin gave warning that Europe threatened to turn into a mass grave. "Hunger, he said, might kill more people than the atom bomb. Twentyfive million homeless human beings are wandering across the map of Europe - 14 or 15 million in Eastern Europe, and more than ten million displaced persons slave laborers, prisoners of war still creeping back to their homes to the west and south. There is still danger of terrible epidemic in Europe this winter. And Mr. Bevin recalled that the epidemic of 1918 killed more people than lost their lives in the first world war. The English channel was not too good a barrier against disease, ~~xxxxxxx~~ - it would stop Germans, but not germs, he said - because resistance to disease in this country is low. There is not enough food. Widespread relief must be organized on an international basis. The Minister of Food emphasized this point when he got up to get . smaller.
say that Britains meager rations might/still ~~xxxxxx~~. Mr. Bevin said that Congress is debating a vote of 18 hundred million dollars to UNRA --- If that vote is not carried, he said, UNRRA will be broke and the situation in a few weeks time will be disastrous. Strategic frontiers do
and spheres of influence ~~xxx~~ not stop disease or economic breakdown -- the way to deal with them was not by territorial change but with international control ---- and that went for the Ruhr as well as for A and
the great European waterways. -- In ~~xxx~~ debate ~~xxxx~~ followed/both government and opposition speakers came closer to agreement than they normally do these days in saying that mass deportation of Germans should be stopped.

CBP Hottelet (1300) 28 October 1945

All the British papers give Mr. Truman's speech headlines this morning. Most of them point out in big black type that America is not going to give even Britain and Canada the secrets of making atomic bombs. THERE'S VERY LITTLE EDITORIAL COMMENT ~~They hardly comment editorially on the speech at all~~, and what THERE IS ~~they do say~~ is polite and vague. Most people seem to feel that the speech was in such general terms that they'll prefer to wait and see how America follows it up with action, before they decide whether it was good or not so good. Certainly this is the case with most people here want to see internationally controlled respect to the atom bomb. Britain would also like to hear a more precise definition of America's intention to get "necessary bases". -- The point in the speech that's generally welcomed here is the President's assurance that America's military strength WILL be used in maintaining world peace. There had been SOME fears over here that America was slipping back into isolationism; that the speed ~~with which the United States~~ OF AMERICAN DEMOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION was an index of ~~demobilizing and reconverting~~ to peace production only preoccupation with her own affairs. On this point people were very glad to hear what Mr. Truman had to say.

// For the most part though, this is not what you'd call a political weekend. People are enjoying thinking about other things than political problems and crises. For the last few days there have been great gales - EVEN they've made a welcome topic of converstaion. And this morning comes the news that the gales are subsiding, and the weather forecast/seems designed to make the Englishman feel at home. ~~But in addition~~ there've been a lot of murders lately - a taxi cab driver who is said to have been leading a double life, an old woman

of - rainy and dull -

SO RIGHT NOW HE'S SETTLED IN HIS CHAIR, ENJOYABLY DOTRYING ABOUT A GREAT IN-CREASE IN CRIME IN THIS LAWABIDING COUNTRY.

found murdered in the bathtub, a young woman found murdered on the beach and a couple more. It's a most unenglish state of affairs, and getting a lot of attention. People think it's ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ part of the aftermath of war, and shake their heads in ~~xxx~~ gloom.

Old H.G.Wells is pretty gloomy these days too, but on a much more cosmic scale. He's been writing a series of articles called - mind at the end of its tether. And today he disposes of mankind~~x~~ The human story, he says, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ has come to an end. Homo sapiens is played out. The stars in their courses have turned against him and he has to give place to some other animal ~~better adapted to face the fate that closes in more and more swiftly upon mankind.~~ That new animal ~~xxxxxxxx~~ says HG Wells, may be an entirely alien ~~xxx~~ strain or only a modification -- but it will certainly not be human.

This is RCH in L ret u to CBS in NY

CBS HOTTELET 2345 27 October 1945

President Truman's speech has not made much of an impression in Britain. The reason is probably that people had been waiting for some solid news. They had heard it was to be the President's most important speech on foreign policy so far. So they were waiting to hear some specific announcements about the atomic bomb, about Palestine, about the council of foreign ministers -- about America's position in half a dozen current world problems. Something as vigorous and straightforward as the statement on Argentina by Assistant Secretary of State Braden. So they're a bit disappointed that Mr. Truman confined himself to broad principles that are pretty universally accepted, in a speech that could just as well have been made last month or next month.

Tonight, as coast towns are surveying the damage caused by the gales of the last four days the Air Ministry here issued warnings of new storms on the way to sweep almost the whole of the British Isles. These gales are making the shipping situation, which is already a mess, even worse. The dock strikes alone have been holding up hundreds of ships. There are some fifteen thousand British soldiers at work unloading cargoes, but they're not anywhere nearly enough. Today the Ministry of Food said that it was "gravely concerned" that the delay in turning ships around might affect the already meager British ration. Only the troops working in the docks are, at the moment, saving the British bacon. -- But there was a ray of light from the ports today. Striking longshoremen in the Bristol area have decided to go back to work, and they've sent an appeal to all other strikers to go back to work too. But it's certainly too soon to say that this strike, which has been holding up important imports and exports and damaging the economic recovery of the country - it's too soon to say that this strike is breaking up.

Some progress is being made in London in putting together the United Nations Organization. Tonight what is known as the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations finished its work. There are two more stages before the United Nations are really organized. The last step is when the General Assembly meets here the first week in January. ---which is a months delay over the original schedule.

CBS Hottelet 2345 12 October 1945

Winston Churchill was back in the House of Commons this afternoon to lead the Opposition against the government's today. The stick he used was the slowness of demobilization. He said that Britain badly needed to get her industry back on its feet if she were to compete in world trade, but industry was stymied by lack of labor. The man-power so badly needed, Mr. Churchill said, was tied up in the services and costing more than forty million dollars a day for upkeep, doing no productive work -- in effect the millions of men in the armed forces were unemployed. Mr. Churchill said that there right now something like two and a quarter million men in uniform who were superfluous and who should be demobilized immediately. All Britain needed for its commitments at home and overseas was about a million and a half. For instance, he said, the British occupation forces in Germany had four hundred thousand troops more than they needed. -- The job was no longer keeping Germany down, but of propping her up so she didn't collapse altogether. Mr. Churchill proposed that all possible shipping be mobilized to bring British troops home; and he further proposed that every soldier be given double pay for every day he was kept in the service beyond his required duty. --- These governments remarks raised the temperature, and when the Minister of Labor got up to answer he at once accused Mr. Churchill of being irresponsible and mischievous, and he asked whether Churchill had made his speech to get men out of the services or to get them out of temper with the present government. He said release from the services had to be on a fair basis - the soldiers in Burma would most bitterly oppose immediate mass demobilization in Britain. Mr. Churchill's answer to that one was: "The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings. The inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of misery". The Leader of the Opposition was in good form.

Demobilization is only one of the many problems buzzing like bees around the government's head. The longshoremen's strike is still with us, More men have quit work, more troops are preparing to take their place. And more appeals have been made to the men to come back. But still nothing constructive has been done.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to General Electric Radio in New York.

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Government. He said release from the services had to be on a
men mass demobilisation in Britain. Mr. Churchill's answer

CBS HOTTELET FEATURE STORY ~~2136~~ 21306 22 OCTOBER 1945

A fortnight ago it seemed for a minute as if the Bishop of London were going to be lynched -- in front of his own cathedral. It happened during his coronation ceremony. The newly elected Bishop, splendid in his stiff golden robes, flanked by dignitaries of the Church of England, moved slowly to the great bronze door of St, Paul's cathedral. ~~There he had to knock three times with his golden crozier to gain admittance.~~ --- AND AS HE DID SO SEVERAL ~~And as he did so several~~ hundred people below the cathedral steps howled and booed and hissed, called him a traitor and a heretic. They were members of an organization called the National Union of Protestatns, who did not like his views on church ritual. --- The demonstration ~~and~~ did not bother the Bishop. It didn't bother the police ---- it didn't bother anybody. If these people wanted to protest it was their right to protest. It's anybody's sidewalk.

FROM THE BARMAID IN YOUR LOCAL PUB TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

That's the way the average Englishman feels about democracy. ~~The crackpot agitator in Hyde Park knows it, and it makes his soapbox feel firm and sure under his feet. The wildcat striker in the Liverpool and London docks knows it. What if his strike is doing great damage, if it's the only way he can get his rights. The conservatives know it, and the communists --- and, most important, so does the Government.~~

The foundation stone of British democracy is the rights of the individual in the framework of the state.

In other countries the single human being may be submerged, may become an ignorant actor in a politiral mob scene with no control over what he is helping to do, obedient to his government like a dog to his master. But in Britain the people have the power to tell the government what to do. And the people are a majority of individuals acting together. They can sometimes surprise and overthrow the government. Ask Mr. Churchill. But in any case the government is obedient. ~~It acts or does not act, changes or remains the same as the people decide. It reflects the peoples weaknesses and stupidities as well as their greatness.~~

All over Europe the yearning for economic security tends to encourage collectivism and restrictions and limitations in all phases of public and private life. And so does the desire for political stability, the fear that democracy will commit suicide by again dividing against itself. -- In Britain political stability is taken for granted. The fight here is for economic security. This country now realizes that the rights of an individual in a democracy go beyond political and religious freedom. Fear of hunger is as paralyzing as fear of prison. -- It is every man's right to choose a job at which he can work for a living wage under human conditions. He has a right to a home and family - and to a future. -- The fight to guarantee this right is as much of a struggle as the war was. But if its methods are different the British people came to the conclusion that the same concentration of national strength is needed to win it. So they took a leaf out of the wartime book and decided to keep the economic restrictions and controls.

GETTING RID OF IT IS A TOUGH FIGHT, SO THE BRITISH HAVE TAKEN A

Right now the Labor Government is in the process of getting literally unlimited power,- the power to control or prohibit anything. This is not taking anyone by surprise. The opposition views it with alarm loud and long every day. Nor is it undesired. The general election in June was a clearcut choice between one party that wanted to get rid of government controls, and one that wanted to keep them for years. Those were the election platforms. The people voted with a great majority in favor of continued control. -- It was clearly expressed by both parties and the public that this would not mean political control, and, indeed, most, if not all the wartime restrictions on political freedom have been removed. -- The economic controls remain, become even sharper in fact.

NO GREAT

THE OPPOSITION VIEWS

FOR

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DOES

OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

BUT

The Government restrictions will cut deeply into the life of the individual Englishman. In the next months and years you will hear him howl with pain and shout bloody murder. But he's like the man in the dentist chair, he has come voluntarily because nothing else can stop the throbbing pain in his jaw. In all his

CBS Hottelet 1300 22 October 1945

We're waiting in London for the Russian reaction to the British and American PROTEST. NOTE. Officially, of course, it is just an expression of strong regret that Russia, without consulting her allies, should make so intimate an economic agreement with HUNGARY. ACTUALLY IT'S A PROTEST. IS STILL AN ENEMY COUNTRY Hungary, but the Russians HAVE nevertheless MADE A TREATY WITH HER TO TAKE a fifty percent interest in the entire Hungarian economy. -----

This note of ours to Moscow is the first official note of protest that we've sent, SINCE WE STARTED TRYING TO BUILD A NEW WORLD TOGETHER WITH RUSSIA. since the war. There have been lots of occasions on which we've differed with the Russians, but USUALLY those differences have been expressed in private meetings - among the Big Three, or in the Control Councils. Or else we've made public statements that were not addressed specifically to Moscow. IT IS SIGNIFICANT IN ITSELF THAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA JOINED IN THIS ACTION. But this time we're going back to the old pre-war methods of diplomacy, and In diplomatic usage a note of strong regret is A STEP TAKEN VERY DELIBERATELY WHEN THERE IS NO OTHER CHOICE. a serious matter. It is certainly a step that no country takes very lightly. --- But the fact that we reverted to prewar diplomacy is of great importance. It REVEALS, INDICATES THE FORMALITY is no avenue of approach between the western and the eastern allies. Contact seems once again to be growing stiff and cold and formal. If the Council of Foreign Ministers had remained in being this Hungarian question would have been brought before it and quietly argued out. But the Council is in a state of completely suspended animation - there is no international machinery to deal with international problems. And these problems are like weeds

firmly
that thrive and grow when they're not/dealt with. The Hungarian question is only the first of various Balkan problems on the agenda. Russia has signed a trade treaty with Rumania very much like the one we're protesting, with Hungary. It is reported in London that in Rumania the Russians have confiscated and removed huge amounts of oilfield equipment that are British, French and Belgian property. We don't know how the Russians will react to the protest note, Everyone in London is hoping that it will at least shock all the nations concerned into realizing how far we're slipping back.

This is RCH in London returning you to CBS in NY

Churchill in message to Italian people Aug 28 1944

"What is freedom? There are one or two ~~practical~~ simple, quite practical tests by which it can be known in the modern world in peace conditions, namely: Is there the right to free expression of opinion and of opposition and criticism of the government of the day? Have the people the right to turn out a governmne t of which they disapprove, and are constitutional means provided by which they can make their will apparent? Are their courts of justice free from violence by the executive and free of all threats of mob violence and all association with any particular political parties? Will these courts administer open and well established laws associated in the human mind with the broad principles of decendy and justice? Will there be fair play for poor as well as for rich, for private persons as well as for government officials? Will the rights of the individual, subject to his duties to the state be maintained exerted and exalted? Is the ordinary peasant or workman earning a living by daily toil and striving to bring up a family free from ~~fear~~ the fear that some grim police organization under the control of a single party, like the Gestapo, started by the Nazi and Fascist parties, will tap him on the shoulder and pack him off without fair or open trial to bondage or illtreatment?"

Late this afternoon a British fighter plane ~~reached a speed of~~ FLEW AT six hundred miles an hour ~~in level flight~~. IT WAS the Gloucester Meteor twin jet, ~~xxxxxxxxxx flying~~ ON a practice run for its official ~~xxx~~ speed trial over the week end. ~~A 24 year old Battle of Britain pilot was at the controls, and in each wing was the latest type British~~ EACH jet engine developing ~~xxxx~~ about eleventhousand horsepower --- twentytwo thousand horses in all driving this plane faster than any other airplane has ever gone in level flight. ~~It looks like the beginning of the finish for~~

~~The rest of the news from this country is not as clear-cut and positive as this.~~ POLITICS ARE NOT AS CLEAR CUT AS MECHANICS. The strike situation is as bad as ever, ~~despite the fact that it's been going on for almost a month~~. A new note of confusion was injected today when the dockworkers who started A LOCAL ~~the~~ strike in the port of Birkenhead A MONTH AGO voted to go back to work. But by now THEIR ~~the stevedore~~ strike has grown into something completely different - a national movement with national aims, feeding on the uncertainty that ALL these men feel about their place in the postwar world. ~~Neither the labor government nor the mens official trade unions have been able to get them back to work; and it looks as though the workers are out on a~~ Neither the labor government nor the mens official trade unions have been able to get them back to work; ~~wildcat strike.~~ The dockers demand security in their salaries and their jobs and say their union leaders have lost touch with them. The government and the unions on the other hand insist that everything be done "legally" through established labor channels. They're no longer even speaking the same language, and at this rate the strike could go on indefinitely. --- That is, except for the damage it's doing to British economic readjustment. So far everything has been orderly, even good tempered on both sides. But the strike is blocking vital imports and exports, and that is already shortening tempers. Clearly there is danger ahead.

The labor government is having other troubles with its LONGTERM planning too. The conservative opposition is fighting every step of the way against granting the government special powers. I was in the house of commons this morning when price control was debated, and was surprised at the heat and vehemence with which every minor point was argued out. It looks as if it'll be a hard political winter.

This is RCH in London retruning you to ~~CBS in NY~~ General Electric in NY

CBS Hottelet 1400 21 October 1945

The way this longshoremen's strike is going it's heading straight for serious trouble. There's a report this morning that the Government is planning to make the handling of cargo a major military operation. It is ready to send forty thousand soldiers into the strikebound ports, on the grounds that the strike is damaging Britain's economy by holding up vital imports and exports. Six thousand more troops in port operating battalions have been brought over from the continent, and 15,000 others are scheduled to follow soon, unless the strike ends suddenly. --- But this seems highly unlikely. Yesterday a striker's vote was held at Liverpool, and out of six thousand men exactly two voted to go back. And there's real prospect that the strike may spread this week. --- The strikers are lined up not only against their employers, but also against their own labor union officials. Of the employers they want security in their salaries and their jobs. -- And they accuse their union leaders of having lost touch with the ordinary worker - of having become almost civil servants stifled by red tape. --- But in addition the dock strike is a demonstration against the uncertainty that all these men - and it applies to very many other workers here - that all these men feel about <u>their</u> place in the postwar scheme of things. Which brings the government in, because the men expect the government, particularly since it's a Labor government, to do something about this. But so far nothing is being done, at least nothing that will end the strike. The employers have made a compromise offer on wages - £ 16 a week instead of the 25 the men are asking. The men say this compromise is insulting. The labor unions have only just kept appealing to the strikers to go back to work, and this hasn't exactly cooled the men's temper either. Yesterday a union delegate tried to speak to a meeting of London strikers and was howled down with shouts of "We don't want any union officials". ---- All this puts Britain's labor government in a very tight spot. Much of its backing comes from the labor unions. Therefore it cannot recognize an unofficial strike, and all it can do is, with tears in its eyes, ask the strikers to obey their union leaders and trust the established machinery of negotiation. ---- The result is deadlock. Both sides no

longer even speak the same language. After almost a month of dispute back and forth between the unofficial strikers and their unions and the government and the employers the situation is worse than ever. -- At this rate the strike could go on indefinitely. But the danger is that if it doesn't end it will spread, and if it spreads to other fields there will really be trouble.

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CBS HOTTELET 2345 19 October 1945

Late this afternoon a British fighter plane

~~reached a speed of~~ FLEW AT six hundred miles an hour ~~in level flight.~~ ~~It's~~ IT WAS the Gloucester Meteor twin jet, ~~xxxxxxxxx flying~~ ON a practice run for ~~xxx~~ its official ~~xxx~~ speed ~~x~~ trial over the week end. ~~A 24 year old Battle of Britain pilot was at the controls, and in each wing was the latest type British~~ EACH jet engine developing ~~xxxx~~ 5/ about eleven thousand horsepower --- twentytwo thousand horses in all driving this plane faster than any other airplane has ever gone in level flight. ~~It looks as if Britain means to stay ahead of the field in fast aircraft.~~

~~The rest of the news from this country is not as clear cut and positive as this.~~ Politics are not as clear-cut as mechanics The strike situation is as bad as ever, ~~despite the fact that it's been going on for almost a month.~~ A new note of confusion was injected today when the dockworkers who started ~~the~~ A LOCAL strike in the port of Birkenhead (A MONTH AGO) voted to go back to work. But by now ~~the~~ THEIR stevedore strike has grown into something completely different - a national movement with national aims, feeding on the uncertainty that ALL these men feel about their place in the postwar world. Neither the labor government ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ nor the mens official trade unions have been able to get them back to work; ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

CBS Hottelet 2345 15October 1945

It's almost midnight in London but the House of Commons is still meeting, It is bitterly arguing whether some wartime economic controls are to remain in force for five years, or to end after only two. This is the first important issue in which the Conservative Opposition is challenging the Labor Government. Mr. Churchi has a sore throat, so Mr. Eden is stating the case for the Opposition charging that no peacetime government should have such wide wartime powers so long into the peace. The Government for its part says that long term planning, the sort of planning necessary for a smooth transition to peace conditions, would be unfeasable if controls were cut to less than five years. In any case the House of Commons could always censure the government if it violates its powers. ---- Just a few minutes ago a vote was taken and the Government ... While this argument was going on in Commons, the strike of dockworkers continues -- reflecting the same uncertainty and dispute over transition to peacetime living. The Minister of Labor and Union Leaders still disavow the strikers, and are still calling on them to come back to work. But while some dockworkers have gone back to work, others have joined the strike and the number of strikers remains around forty thousand. ---- International business in London seems to be going somewhat better. Preparatory work for the United Nations organization is going ahead step by step. The Executive Committee, which has been doing the spade work in London, hopes to wind up by end of this week or beginning of next. The way will then be open for all United Nations to meet in London in November to lay the foundation stone for the new world organization. -- Progress in this field contrasts with complete silence on the Council of Foreign Ministers. Fars I've been able to find out each side is waiting for th other to make the first move,. In the two weeks since the Foreign Ministers broke up no official proposal to meet again.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to General Electric in New York.

It's almost midnight in London but the Houses of Commons

Conservative

[illegible] that no peacetime government should have such wide wartime

[illegible] to peace conditions, would be [illegible] undesirable if con-

[illegible] -- [illegible] reflecting the same uncertainty and dis-

[illegible] still disavow the strikers, and are still

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official

[illegible] no one has made any proposal to meet again.

8:30

CBS Hottelet 13)) 15 October 1945

~~The News from Batavia this morning is a shock for many~~

~~English~~ The correspondent of the staid old London Times has sent in a dispatch from Batavia this morning that'll start the week off with a jolt for many Englishmen. It's a stinging, cutting rebuke ~~of the part~~ Britain is ~~playing~~ -- ~~or better, NOT playing,~~ in Java. ~~He points out that Britain shouldered a commitment here when Admiral Mountbatten took over from General MacArthur. But, he says, nothing has been done - no supplies have been landed, no reinforcements brought in; What is wanted is, not proclamations, but men to enforce order.~~ The three most important jobs - disarming the Japanese, releasing internees and prisoners of war and restoring order are today farther from fulfillment than they were two months ago. ~~He~~ The Times correspondent says that forty thousand Dutch women and children are still cooped up in Japanese internment camps, with no prospects of getting out. Ninety people still ~~in~~ live in each fourroom bungalow, and the main difference in their condition is that they feel less safe now than they did under the Japanese. Java, he says, is a mess. It's been ~~It has~~ allowed to become a mess. Strong measures are required to avert, if not a calamity, at least a grave slur ~~in~~ on British prestige. ---- Here is another commitment for Britain - added to so many others in the Far East, in India, in the Mediterranean, in Central Europe and at home that ~~this country will be an~~ almost crushing ~~weight. This country~~ The first concrete result of ~~has been~~ the need for British troops in various parts of the world is that ~~will~~ is already delayed. ~~There~~ demobilization ~~delay~~ --- Here at home ~~it looks as if~~ the dock strike ~~is~~ breaking up, ~~most~~ many of the London strikers have voted to go back to work on Thursday. --- ~~The~~ A news ~~report~~ dispatch from Central Europe this morning ~~that~~ certainly merits close attention. A British correspondent in Budapest says that communist demonstrations and distrubances ~~have reported from~~ have taken place in various parts of Hungary as the aftermath to the left wing defeat in the Budapest municipal elections. It will be worth watching very carefully if this is to be the normal communist reaction to defeat in a free election. ~~--- There is unpleasant news from Czechoslovakia~~

too. A British correspondent reports that Czechx nationals living in ~~the~~ part of Silesia taken over by the Poles, are being oppressed, deported, ~~pxkxnixxxd~~ forcibly Polonized - even being put into the infamous Auschwitz concentration camp. ----- This ~~pxxbkxm~~ minority problem is only one of several outstanding the between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Most important is ~~ix~~ dispute over the Czech part of the Teschen area, which is being carried out intensively underground. When that comes out into the open there might really be trouble.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet Next Week 14 October 1945

~~This is going to be a busy week, particularly in western Europe -- in France and Britain. One thing to watch in Britain particularly will be the conclusion of the meetings of the~~ NEXT WEEK, IF NOTHING ELSE, WATCH THE THATS BEEN MEETING IN LONDON ~~Preparatory Commission of the Executive Commitee~~ of the United Nations. ~~Its various subcommittees are due to hand in their reports and recommendations~~ IT'S SCHEDULED TO WIND UP WITH REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS scheduled by the middle of the week. - But during the last couple of days its been reported that the Russians have been raising various objections. If the events of this week go on schedule it will be a sign that all is well in preparing the United Nations Organization. If not it will be worth looking into. NEXT WEEK WILL BE ~~It looks like~~ a pretty stormy week in Parliament. The government is going to have to defend its position in housing and in pensions. The first vote in the new parliament will be whether economic controls should be maintained for another five years or be dropped after two. A skirmish will certainly be fought over the Palestinian question - the first of what may be a long line of increasingly bitter debates. The demand will certainly be made on the floor of the House of Commons that the United States put up some practical help or shut up with its impractical suggestions. Problems keep piling on and you'll notice a somewhat harassed tone from Britain this week. The dockworkers strike, ~~nevertheless~~ unofficial and unsanctioned, has been going on for three weeks now. A serious attempt will be made to end it. --- ~~On the south coast~~ Toward the end of the week a twin jet Gloster Meteor will try for the world air speed record. The Meteor is said to be faster than the American Shooting Star's 570 miles an hour. --- Over on the other side of the channel France is preparing for her elections next Sunday - with much loud electioneering, guaranteed to get louder by the end of the week. The trend as far as anyone can judge in advance seems to be moderate left - less to the communists than to DeGaulle and the Socialists. ~~--- DeGaulle has just~~

returned from a trip to Germany and to Belgium, and judging from his own words he is still thinking in terms of an organization of western European states. This kind of talk rubs Russia raw, and NEXT WEEK, BY THE WAY, we will probably be getting some redhot reaction from Moscow TO the idea of a western bloc, EUROPEAN! THAT'S BEING RAISED IN FRANCE AGAIN.

A question mark for this week: will be WILL whether anything will be done to get the council of foreign ministers back on its feet? Britain is waiting for Moscow to make a move - and people here are beginning to feel it's about time something started to happen.

In Germany the event of the week will be the formal opening of the War Crimes Trials tomorrow. It's only a preliminary stage. The indictment will be presented to the court in Berlin/in public session. None of the accused will be there. They will stay in Nuremberg, where they will be tried AFTER BEING will be given about a month's time. They are being given a month to study the twentyfour thousand word document that lists their crimes. -- meanwhile Germany will drag on toward the misery of winter - expulsions of Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia will not be stopped. The stage will be set further for a major human calamity in Central Europe.

40"

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York.

CBS HOTTELET 1300 13 October 1945

Four thousand British troops are unloading food ships in various ~~strikebound~~ ports this morning, TRYING TO DO THE WORK OF FORTYFOUR THOUSAND STRIKERS. and there's still no improvement in the general situation. ~~Union leaders are doing their best to get the men back to work.~~ At a meeting of union leaders (WHICH CALLED ON THE MEN TO GO BACK TO WORK) ~~yesterday afternoon~~ it was charged that the strikes are being encouraged by various political groups -- especially by the socalled Revolutionary Communist Party, which is also known as the Trotskyist Party. ~~The union leader also accused some employers and shipowners of being prepared to "foment difficulty".~~ -- But all the pleading of labor union leaders, and warnings and requests by members of the British Government - which is after all a Labor government - have so far had very little effect. ~~Today there are about fortyfour thousand dockworkers on strike, and only in Bristol have any men gone back to work.~~ In London the situation has gotten worse - here nearly seventy thousand tons of food alone are still unloaded. (THE MEN WHO DIRECT THE LOADING AND UNLOADING OF CARGOS) And this morning all ships clerks at the great Royal Docks joined the strike because, they said, they could not work with military labor. ~~These are the men who direct the loading and unloading of ships - and their strike makes work impossible.~~ --- The dockworkers strike has begun to cause other complications. Railroads, trucking companies and warehouses are now involved in a log jam of goods. Railroads have been told to hold all freightcar sidings and goods consigned to strikebound ports, warehouses are filling up - because - and this is most painful for Britain today - vital exports as well as vital imports are blocked by the strike. To make things worse the Ministry of Food announces that 13 more ships with nearly fifty thousand tons of food are expected in to the striking ports this weekend.

Meanwhile the shortage of shipping is making many human problems more difficult. Roughly fifty thousand British wives of American soldiers have less chance than ever of joining their husbands soon. Some are in fin-

ancial difficulty ~~- often because their husband has been demobilized and the military allotment has stopped. The husband of one girl with three children has been in the hospital for a year and is now back in America~~. Many of the girls are expecting babies. They get little sympathy and practically no help from either British or American authorities~~, and have been demonstrating now for days in front of our Embassy.~~

Sad news comes from Ireland this morning - Cardinal Joseph Macrory, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland died suddenly at his home early today.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York

CBS Hottelet 1300 11 October 1945

About the only thing that made it worth getting out of bed today was the weather -- another day of the warm, sunny, indian summer we've been having. --- Otherwise the morning is not very pleasant. It has brought more bad news from the ports. More stevedores and port employees have joined the strike this morning. More contingents of troops have been sent to the major ports to unload food ships. So far everything has been very orderly and the strikers have announced they will not interfere with soldiers unloading perishable food only. -- But this does not help anyone very much. Even though the government has deplored the strike it cannot risk being accused of trying to break it by using large numbers of soldiers. And the ships and cargoes will continue to pile up. (Just to complicate the situation) --- This morning a deputation of shipbuilders and miners went to the Ministry of Food and asked for larger supplies of unrationed food. --- And this morning 2000 motor car workers began a sit down strike. Strikes and food are this mornings main domestic problems, but there are more around the corner. Mr. Churchill is winding up for his first punch at the government. He has tabled a motion to debate the housing shortage - The debate starts next wednesday, and will give Britain all the pleasant sensations of a dentists drill going around in a hollow tooth.

~~-- This necessity of providing houses to replace the millions of dwellings destroyed during the war has been recognized for years,~~ HOUSING ~~and~~ planning began while Mr. Churchill was Prime Minister - model bungalows and prefabricated houses (PLANS / SCHEMES) were worked out. But results have

been

been practically nil. ---↑Results have also been absolutely nil in another question that vitally affects some fiftythousand young women here, ~~and~~ The |GI brides| who have been angrily demanding to go to America to join their husbands are getting more ~~and~~ and more angry. They're holding a mass meeting of protest at least one of their number will make his - I said his - in London tonight - and ~~it~~ demands in a deep bass voice. He's ~~an~~ An Englishman who married an American wac and wants to go ~~to~~ to THE UNITED STATES as a GI groom.

This is RCH in London re-
turning you to CBS in N.Y.

CBS Hottelet 2345 10 October 1945

Tonight the ~~shipping~~ the shipping strike seems to be heading from bad to worse. Already almost thirtythousand men have quit work. The strike has spread ~~to southeast England and is paralyzing the great London dock area. It has also spread north to Glasgow.~~ NORTH AND SOUTH TO LONDON AND GLASGOW. NORTH TO GLASGOW. The Minister of Labor tonight appealed to all strikers to go back to work, but few people expect any result. MEANWHILE British troops have begun to unload some food ships - but dozens more with close to a hundred thousand tons of food are loaded lying in their berths. --- This country is still living on so much of a hand to mouth basis that unless something is done quickly Britain will have to worry about her daily bread. --- ~~The use of troops to replace striking workers is a measure that~~ A Labor Government can employ TROOPS only in a great emergency, ~~and can certainly not keep up for very long. Some thing must be done about the strikers demand for a guaranteed work week and a minimum wage.~~ --- It is going to be no easy job for this government to deal with various domestic and foreign emergencies and at the same time go through with its program of socialization. ~~The first step in~~ this program ~~was taken~~ (NOT UNDER LABOR OFFICIALS) today when a bill was introduced in parliament to nationalize the Bank of England. --- This evening a mass meeting was held in London which kept foreign affairs in the spotlight as well. It was a meeting of the United Nations Association, Both Prime Minister Attlee and Edward Stettinius, who is American Delegate on the United Nations Preparatory Commission emphasized in speeches that world organization is to keep the peace the only alternative to world-destroying war. Mr Stettinius urged haste. "The problems of collective security," he said, "and of economic and social reconstruction will not wait." ~~And even~~ As he spoke teleprinters in London were beating out more bad news from Palestine - an ambush and a raid and fatal shooting. ~~And as they~~ AND WHILE HE spoke more British troops were on their way to Palestine to cope with expected crisis -- a crisis that has grown because some people thought international problems could be postponed.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to ~~CBS~~ GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO in New York

CBS Hottelet 2345 8 October 1945

In London tonight the main news is of labor trouble. The most serious is the strike of stevedores and dockworkers. It started at Birkenhead, when something like sixty men went on strike for more wages for handling pit props. The strike spread to the great port area of Merseyside, which includes Liverpool, and has now branched out to seven other British ports. Almost twentythousand dock workers are now on strike, and they're holding up about three hundred ships, most of which are loaded with vital imports for Britain - including food. ---- The strike is not supported by the men's unions, and everyone here is hoping that they will go back to work because of the damage they are doing to the nations economy. ---- In London there's been a strike too. The biggest labor demonstration for manz years was held in Hyde Park this afternoon. About 150,000 people including 30,000 London bomb repair workers took part. They represented all classes of workers. --- The men were striking for a sixty cent an hour basic wage to make up for the overtime pay they have just lost. London traffic was tied up for hours while scores of thousands of demonstrators marched through the government section carrying banners such as - We fought to live, not to die of starvation. --- There is a general feeling of restlessness in Britain today, So very many people don't quite know how they fit into the peace. --- Most of Britain is looking forward to th meeting of Parliament tomorrow to get some of the answers in foreign policy at least. Meanwhile there is no confirmation in London at all for reports that

there will be a Big Three meeting to follow the stalemate of the foreign ministers. It is said here that no arrangements have been made for such a meeting, and none are contemplated.

This is Richard C. Hotteletbin London returning you to General Electric in New York

CBS Hottelet 1400 7 October 1945

The meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers is over and done with, but the problems that made it necessary are still with us. Some of them more than ever, and new ones to boot. A few people in London had been saying that it might be just as well to postpone the next meeting for a few months, that time was working for us, and that the Russians might be more mellow and moderate when they met with us again. --- But news from Central Europe since the conference broke up does not make any long postponement seem advisable. European politics show no sign of going into a state of suspended animation until the Big Three get around to dealing with them. --- The collapse of the Foreign Ministers meeting seems to have given Central Europe the go ahead to start the old cat and dog fight again. As long as there was hope that the Foreign Ministers would provide an overall settlement these squabbles were toned down. But now the various claims are being raised again in the press and radio of Central Europe for territorial adjustments and reparations and other concessions from one nation to another. Poland and Czechoslovakia are accusing each other of mistreating each others nationals. Czechoslovakia is staking a claim to part of Silesia which has been given to Poland. There is a regular propaganda war going on down there, and already there have been reports of border incidents. The real bone of contention here is Teschen, which the Czechs have and the Poles want.

In Austria there have been demonstrations for the return of the South Tyrol from Italy, and the Austrian government is reported to be demanding a slice of territory that Hungary got after

... And the last war./There are a dozen other similar traditional problems singly or together that can be trotted out/together.

In London we're waiting for Mr. Bevin to give the British view of the conference to the House of Commons on Tuesday or Wednesday. The collapse is said to have been a deep disppointment to him, and he will lay the facts on the line calmly but flatly.

Physical Conditions on the continent are not improving in the interval. The expulsion of another four and a half million Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the threshold of winter may well mean condemning a quarter of them to death. This makes all the more regrettable the indications that the next foreign ministers meeting may be still further delayed.

World politics are a headache, but they're not the only one. Ask the fifty thousand wives of American servicemen who are stranded here until the shipping situation improves. From holding baby shows and protest meetings they've now succeeded in getting a delegation of two in to the American Embassy. Which doesn't bring them a bit nearer their husbands, many of whom are back in America waiting for them.

Love is even a headache to the romantic young man who filled out a very unromantic income tax form. He filled in the space on marriage by saying - no, I'm not. What offers are there. At the end of the week he had six proposals.

This is RCH in London returning you to CBSin NY

CBS[1] Hottelet m 2345 5 October 1945

The Duke of Windsor arrived in London this afternoon. He probably intended to arrive quietly, but crowds were waiting for him wherever he went. He drove from the airport to Marlborough - pronounced Mawlbruh - House to see his mother, the dowager Queen Mary. Outside the palace his car was nearly mobbed by admirers. People had been waiting for hours to see him, and police constables were swept aside as men and women climbed on the running boards of his car to shout their welcome. Because welcome it was - nothing but shouts of - We're glad you're back, and - We want you to stay. But the Duke was here only to discuss various delicate family matters with Queen Mary, and with his brother the King. In a day or so he will go back to France, where he had to leave Wally Simpson. She is still not eligible to meet the Royal Family. But the Dukes appearance, after an absence of nine years did not ruffle the surface of London life.

A certain article in the Russian newspaper Izvestia today is likely to cause much more of a stir. Izvestia does not share the view of those people who maintain that the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers was worth while after all. Izvestia says, with brutal frankness that the meeting was a flop. It pins the blame on Secretary of State Byrnes. "There is nothing," says Izvestia," that the British and American delegations will not fabricate to foist on the Soviet delegation the responsibility for the situation. Izvestia says that Mr. Byrnes is responsible for the final breakdown because he refused to accept Molotov's proposal for another sitting. It also accuses Mr.

Byrnes of misrepresenting the facts about the Soviet delegation refusing to discuss the question of a future international conference on peace treaties without consulting Moscow first. Izvestia says this question was not on the agenda at all, but was conjured up unexpectedly by Mr. Byrnes several days before the session ended. The true cause of the failure of the London meeting / says this official Russian newspaper was that an agreement, signed at Potsdam by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee was called into question by Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevin in London. --- The gravity of what has happened, says Izvestia, should not be underrated./If the British and American representatives further insist on their position it would shake the foundation of collaboration among the three powers. And it gives the warning- they

Which is pretty strong language.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to General Electric in New York.

Statistics from the Board of Trade(

CBS Hottelet 1300 5 October 1945

In London these days if it isn't one kind of trouble it's another. The most immediate problems seems to be Palestine again.

Late yesterda y the secretary of the Arab League, Abderrahman Bey Azzam, announced here that the Arabs will no longer tolerate the daily landing of Jewish refugees in Palestine. He said he spoke for eighty million Arabs in the Near East who were determined to stop what he called the "Jewish invasion of Palestine"."The time has come", he said,"when we must fight, if necessary, to save ourselves from the Jews."

Reports from Palestine tell of British Police with tommyguns and armored cars carrying out largescale public searches throughout Jerusalem. A squadron of the British Sixth Airborne division is patrolling Tel Aviv. And it certainly looks as if more trouble, serious trouble, were expected. The British Third Infantry Division, which is presently in Belgium, has just received orders to go to Egypt.

The British feel themselves obliged to take security measures because no one else will, but they feel most uncomfortable about it all. They would very much like to get the whole Palestinian problem off their necks, and turn it over to aninternational body as soon as possible. The British point out that it's gotten to be more than a dispute between Jews and Arabs. It is a major world problem involving Moslems as far away as India. It affects the main lines of communication between West and East - the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Great oil fields lie in that part of the world, and it's where Russian, British, French and American interests come geographically closest together.

Right at the moment, with the sad end of the Foreign Ministers Council the prospects of international working bodies might seem pretty poor. But the difficulties among the Foreign Ministers were not refelcted in the meetings which have been going on in London to establish the United Nations Organization. Good progress has been made there with full Russian cooperation. And the American delegate, Edward Stettinius, said this morning that the Security Council, and the Social and Economic Councils of the United Nations might be working very early next year.

4600

CBS Hottelet 2345 2 October 1945

The meeting of Foreign Ministers in London has collapsed. The Russian delegation is going back to Moscow for consultation, and Secretary of State Byrnes is flying back to Washington tomorrow. --- ~~Nothing has been done~~, nothing has been agreed upon. They're exactly where they started, except that they've got one failure under their belt. --- It is now up to the heads of the Five governments to get the Council of Foreign Ministers back on a working basis. We do not think that there will be a meeting of the Big Three, they will probably ~~xxxxx~~ only exchange messages. ---- For the time being nothing more will be done. The deputies will not meet because they would not know what to talk about and how. --- Presumably we now fervently hope that world politics go into a trance, that crisis take a holiday until the Russians make up their minds what set of rules they wish to follow. ---- The Foreign Ministers tonight could not even agree on an explanation of why they had failed. But the British and Americans put the blame squarely on Molotov. He first agreed that all five ministers discuss all problems, and then halfway through, apparently on orders fm Mos changed his mind and wanted even discussion strictly limited. There was long and agonized argument. Then Mr. Byrnes offered a compromise solution - he suggested that he and Bevin and Molotov alone work out the preliminary peace proposals, and submit them to a general peace conference for approval. Molotov said he did not have power to agree to that, so there was no other course but to go home. ---- It is considered strange, and sad indeed here in London that this conference should explode on a minor matter of

matter of procedure. --- People hope it's nothing worse.

Because the five nations, whom Molotov did not want to discuss all European affairs, are the permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations. If Russia does not want them talking about Europe how are they going to handle the affairs of the world?

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to General Electric in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1300 2 October 1945

The Five Foreign Ministers have adjourned this morning & will meet again this afternoon. ~~for two hours again this morning.~~ We think it will be the last meeting - but that's what we said yesterday. In fact we don't know. I tried to find out what the chances were of a windup today, and the answer I got was that nobody knows when the Big Five go in to a meeting what will happen before they come out. --- The difficulty seems to be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Russian~~x~~ insistence that the Potsdam agreement be followed to the last semicolon. Potsdam said peace treaties would be discussed only by the nations that signed the surrender terms. So China and France would not be eligible to discuss ~~xxxxx~~ peace treaties with the Balkan countries and the United States would not be allowed to help make the peace with Finland. --- If ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the Russians had insisted on this principle right at the beginning it might have been all right, but they didn't. Molotov raised no objection at first to all five foreign ministers discussing all questions. It was only after about twelve days that he seems to have received orders from Moscow to stick to the letter of the Potsdam declaration, beginning, but Molotov (INSISTED) and he immediately began to backtrack. He has now backtracked so far that ~~xxxx~~ he will not agree even to the official ~~xxxxxxx~~ record of the meetings unless they stick to the Potsdam pattern. --- The question ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ is why did Moscow ~~xxxx~~ give Molotov the order to insist on formality even to the extent of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ hamstringing the conference. Nobody has the answer to that one except Moscow.

Th[illegible] others wanted to keep going according to the rules they fixed at the

--- Everyone had hoped the Council of Foreign Ministers would get world cooperation started on a practical basis; but the few things they've tentatively agreed to look pathetic when you consider how much there is

for these men to do. We're on the threshold of a terrible winter for all of Europe. ~~Ne~~ week ~~by~~ week social and economic forces build up which will become more difficult to control. ~~They~~ ~~must be guided while there is time~~ This is no time for comic opera or for narrow political punctilio.

This is RCH in London returning you to CBS in N.Y.

CBS Hottelet 2345 1 October 1945

This council of Foreign Ministers is ending like a Beethoven symphony - not just a clearcut stop, but a series of chords drawn out until you begin to wonder if it's ever going to finish. The foreign ministers were supposed to be meeting for the last time last night. But they didn't finish up, so they decided to meet again for the last time at six oclock this evening. Six oclock came along and the meeting was postponed until ten. At ten oclock they probably decided they'd be setting an unfortunate precedent if they did anything on time, so they postponed the last meeting another hour until eleven. It's now quarter to one in the morning here and we still haven't got the communqiue. --- Now as far as we know the five foreign ministers have been doing nothing since Saturday but trying to agree on/what recording business they did do while they were meeting. This job is so complicated that it also may very well be left to the deputies to work out, and all we may get may be a bare announcement that the meeting is over. ---As far as we know now there will be another meeting of the Foreign Ministers here in London end of November, beginning of December. There are some reports here that they might throw the ball to the Big Three -- but the general opinion is they will not. It would be too open and loud a confession of failure. Big Three are ready to deal with them.

Hottelet CBS 2030 BST 30 September 1945

Looking ahead to the next seven days will give any European a sinking feeling in the pit of his stomach. -- Mainly because the hopes placed in the meeting of the foreign ministers here in London have now fizzled out. Once again basic questions have been avoided or postponed or disagreed upon. And once again, instead of being a SINGLE BIG job, the European problem has been broken up sideways and lengthwise. --- You'll hear a lot about this next week -- bitter and disillusioned comment - mainly from London and Paris --- people saying a general European settlement would be a miracle anyway, and you might as well relax into eastern and western blocs and spheres of influence.

This will encourage lots of little problems to dance back into the limelight. -- You haven't heard the last of Trieste. You might start bracing yourself for some noise over the Teschen area. Poland and Czechoslovakia are disputing this area - and under cover it's already reached a pretty nasty stage. ---------- Britain and America may now recognize the Hungarian government. Rumania and Bulgaria are still illegitimate, fars we're concerned. There will undoubtedly be more namecalling. --------- France is busy with local elections, she's also badly worried about Indo-China and, most important, and Great Britain are very much in love again --- for these reason Europe will not be bothered by the Ruhr question for a while.

Diplomatic squeeze plays make headlines, but they disregard the lives of 350 million Europeans. That's what produces the sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach. -- This next week is the first week in October. There's a distinct chill in the air already. Summer vegetables are disappearing, so there's less food. There's no fuel for

what threatens to be a severe winter. The death rate is the only figure in Europe that's rising steadily. Millions of refugees are still on the move.

What people in Europe will be worried about this week -- and still more the following week and the next, is how to do something about this.

And about them onlz thing you can confidently predict for these next seven days is that nothing will be done. Because, to produce results - or even just to begin producing them, the continent of Europe has to be dealt with like a human body, which cannot be separated and sick in one place while well in another.

And next week shows no sign that we're ready to do that.

Baku - Tokyo - Shanghai

Jaffa to Palestine

Franco-Spain Terminal

24 September 1945

Dear Ed,

My trip to Saarbruecken was very pleasant but not especially productive. Still, it ought to be useful background if the Saar question becomes a cause celebre, as I think it well might.

At the moment the Saar seems to be administered by the French in normal fashion, by which I mean that their Gouvernement Militaire is essentially comparable to ours. But the question in everyon'es mind is whether the territory will not be taken over by the French as soon as they feel they can get away with it. When I asked the French what their future plans were for the Saar they all answered that they were not concerned with high politics, that they were administrators on a fairly low level and that they had received no word from Paris to indicate what was in store for the Saar. They said also that there was nothing in their operating instructions to indicate definitively whether the Saar would remain part of Germany, get some kind of autonomous position or be incorporated into France.

Those, of course, are the three basic alternatives. As far as evidence is concerned there is not much to conflict with what the French say. The most important thing that I heard was that the Saargebiet had been given its own administration in the framework of the French Zone of Occupation in Germany. It has its own Regierungspräsident and its own provincial government now - something it never had in Germany. Before World War I it was part of the Regierungsbezirk Pfalz and after the plebiscite in 1935 it was part of the Gau Westmark. This delineation of the Saar as an autonomous political unit, which has been in effect since September 1st, is a good preliminary step toward the amputation of the Saar politically and/or economically from Germany.

Now, the Germans in the Saar - or at least the few I spoke to - are sure that there will be an economic Anschluss with France, in which they hope they will retain a good measure of cultural and political freedom . As far as the economic side is concerned they say that the Saar is incapable of existence unless it is attached to a larger industrial body. 59% of its people are engaged in coal mining or industry, only 8.5% in agriculture. The wealth of the Saar, and its importance, rests on its coal fields which produced about 50,000 tons of coal a day in peace-time. One thing I didn't know was that this coal did not go to the Lorraine iron industry. It is not coking coal, but is good mainly for heating and gas and was thus sold in large quantities to the French railroads and to municipal gas works. Nevertheless

the large Saar steel industry depended on the Lorraine iron ore, and there have been many close economic ties between the Saar and northern France. As I say, Germans feel sure there will be some kind of customs union with France. And I get the impression they would not mind this particularly if it remained a purely economic arrangement. But obviously any such currency and trade settlement would be followed up before too long by political interference.

It is not easy for the casual observer to make a clear picture of the French political trend in the Saar. The first thing I looked for as I drove into the area was for overt signs of de-Germanization. In western Poland, for instance, even though the Oder is theoretically only the provisonal boundary the Poles make no bones about their being there to stay. Polish eagles and flags are up in banged up, filthy, deserted villages and you get the impression that special Polish task forces must have gone around painting out every word of German. The grocery store, the street names, outdoor advertisements on the sides of buildings, doctors and dentists signs - every damn thing has been painted over or replaced in Polish. --- I looked for even traces of the same procedure in the Saar, but didn't see any. The tone of the proclamations to the people (the usual military government notices) implied no challenge to the German character of the area. (Although one old French colonel in the GM spent a quarter of an hour telling me that the Saar was basically French; that it had been French since the time of Louis XIV, and that when the Germans got the area back after the Congress of Vienna they rushed many Prussians and Bavarians into it to re establish its German character.) There is a German newspaper, which appears two or three times a week. There are German officials in office pretty much as they are in our zone.

One thing that makes it difficult to gauge the trend of French political activity in the Saar is that their GM is much less efficient than ours. I would take cultural activity as an index - certainly the French would not help the production of German plays and books if they wanted to degermanize the place. And as a matter of fact there is no cultural life at all (I'm speaking of Saarbrücken here; I don't know about the rest). There are no plays, no movies, no concerts. But there's no proof one way or the other whether it's deliberate policy or GM inefficiency. -- I would take the curriculum of schools as an index. But they won't open until October. There is no sign of party or trade union activity.

I did not run across any open French separatist activity, no posters, no leaflets or slogans. Germans told me that there has not been much of this at all in recent weeks. The French do not claim that there is any separatist tendency among the people of the Saar. But the French Mouvement pour la Liberation de la Sarre

or whatever it's called has not shut its doors.

When you ask the French GM what their aims are they tell you just about what an American MG officer would tell you. But things seem to be different in practice. The French say that nothing is being taken out of the Saar at all except coal, and that this coal is apportioned by the Interallied Coal Board that sits in Frankfurt. It may be quite true that coal is being shipped only on the official schedule. But both Germans and American officers told me that food, particularly potatoes and livestock have been shipped out to France. One American told me that he had seen agricultural machinery loaded onto a train for France. I did not get the impression that any industrial plant had been dismantled yet for shipping as reparations.

The French troops live off the land, making the already perilous food supply even shakier. The French say that the occupation forces in the Saar total some 16,000 troops. No one else ventured an estimate, but the impression was that the Saar is heavily garrisoned. People said that small villages had extremely heavy garrisons. One village (which no one knew the name of) was cited as an example. Its population was 650, and its garrison numbered 200.

The French soldiers are not popular. There are a number of Algerian troops stationed east of the Saar who are regarded with fear and suspicion. But there is no easily available evidence of widespread terror or mistreatment. Americans say that every building the French take over is almost immediately either a pigpen or a whorehouse or a combination of both. The Germans are very outspoken in their liking of Americans and their desire to revert to American occupation.

The French policy toward industry, as outlined by the head of the GM economic section, is an interesting one. They want to get coal production up to normal as quickly as possible. But they intend to reduce industrial production to 10% of pre-war. There were no actual arms factories in the Saar - mostly iron and steel, glass, textile etc. plants. Many are destroyed or badly damaged, but no specific plants or industries will be excluded from production. The ten percent of their prewar volume to be allowed them will be apportioned among all businesses. The French say this is in keeping with the Potsdam directive. I don't know how they're going to put this into effect. Neither do they. A hypothesis that leaps to mind is that 10% production is just about enough to maintain the machinery while the Saar becomes completely impoverished -- who knows, maybe until it asks for an Anschluss with France? But there is no hard proof.

The French are contemptuous and distant in their dealings with the Germans. They are certainly making no attempt to win anyone over. One thing that's causing lots of resentment is the French policy of re-imprisoning German P/W's whom we have released and who are returning to their homes in the Saar. These men are then used for compulsory labor. --- In general the reaction of the Germans to French occupation in the Saar is reflected in an absence of initiative that is generally admitted. There is much less evidence of constructive activity - house repair, reopening of businesses etc. than in the American zone. People explain it in terms of complete uncertainty about French aims. A house that is repaired may be promptly requisitioned, and no one feels like starting a business that may sooner or later be turned over to a Frenchman.

I'm leaving Wiesbaden today. They wouldn't give me a jeep right through to Paris, so I had to come back here to fly to Paris.

I wish you the very best of luck. Let me know if there is ever anything I can do for you. Quite apart from that, if you ever have time to write, Annie and I would be happy to hear how you fare.

Auf wiedersehen,

I wish you the very best of luck. Let me know if
have time to write, Annie and I would be happy to hear how
you fare.

Press NY. 16 1720

CBS Hottelet Prague 14 September 1945 1430

The first thing that strikes you as you cross the new Polish border into Czechoslovakia is how normal everything seems. We came down from Breslau - or what used to be Breslau in German Silesia. Now it's called Wroclaw and is the capital of a new Polish province. That entire area is in a state of complete change -- millions of Germans have been driven out to the west. The ones who remain wear white armbands to make them clearly recognizable. They are there on sufferance, until the Poles can bring enough of their own people in to colonize the country. They do menial labor - if they don't work they don't get food ration cards. They cringe in the shadow of the ruined buildings of badly beaten cities like Breslau and Oppeln, or else look fearfully out of windows of houses that will be taken away from them as soon as Poles come to occupy them.

Already - even in the country, in the mountains - the Poles have erased practically all German names. Towns have Polish names now - and even the signs of butcher shops and grocers are either painted out altogether or else repainted in Polish.

Everywhere in this territory you see Russian soldiers - garrison troops or on the road in trucks and horsecarts or driving herds of cows - My driver John Caswell, of Chippewa Falls Wisconsin calls them Russian C ration.

And in Silesia you see everywhere the traces of heavy fighting -- the gaunt little skeletons of farmhouses, the great rusty blobs of Stalin Tanks and Tiger Tanks. The atmosphere is one of turbulent and ruthless change carried out against this background of poverty and fear. The fear is in the Germans -- but the poverty, the lack of food and the plentiful ruins will affect the new Polish settlers too. --- This changes as you come down into Czechoslovakia, onto the Moravian plain. All of a sudden it strikes you that at this time of year the fields should have lots of people on them, digging up potatoes and spreading fertilizer and ploughing -- lots of people the way you see them here, and not empty the way they lie across the border.

9/60 cont

The roads are better. They haven't been fought over. Farmhouses are
9 still standing, and so are the towns. They look clean and the stores
have windows with many things for sale that you see very seldom in
POLISH SILESIA
Poland. And you see very many fewer Russian soldiers than you saw in
southwestward
Silesia. As you drive down the road to Prague you see railroad trains
10 running and you get the impression that things are running pretty well.

That is an impression based on surface observations, but it's borne out in most things - both in the daily life of the average person and in the field of politics. There is no upheaval in Czecho-
11 slovakia -- there is change, certainly, and in various fields great change. But it's orderly and controlled. It's this orderliness and calm that makes things seem normal when in actual fact they are definitely not normal.

12 For one thing there is a food shortage. Czechoslovakia used to be just about selfsufficient in food. But the war lowered production and the Russian army has requisitioned a lot to feed its troops. BUT the Czechs instituted a tight rationing system, and people here who live by it tell me it really works. There is practically no
13 black market here in food. The Police have suppressed it almost completely. Only in cigarettes and in liquor is there black market commerce - and you don't deal in them openly.

Another thing that is not normal is the Czech industry.
14 Not that it is destroyed -- as a matter of fact it's the only intact industrial plant in Europe. But the raw materials are lacking, and so is transport. And here is one case in point to show how much
15 all of Europe is a close economic unit. One of the greatest needs throughout Europe as winter draws near is window glass, ordinary window glass to keep out the cold. Now Czechoslovakia has the biggest win-

16/50 cont.

dow glass industry in Europe, (STANDING) and ready to produce. But it needs caus-

16 tic soda and salt from Germany and Austria right next door. And it can't get them, --- All of Europe needs clothing, - badly. And Czechoslovakia has a cotton industry of some 2,800,000 spindles ready to produce clothing in large quantities. But it has no cotton. --- All of Europe

17 is short of sugar -- and Czechoslovakia has a great sugar beet industry. She even has the sugar beets. But about eighty percent of her freight cars are scattered around Europe and she can't transport the beets from field to factory.

There is one other factor - and this you meet every-

18 where in Europe - which contributes to Czechoslovakias present abnormal position. There is too much money. The Germans flooded this country with money, as they did every other. They paid well to keep people work-

19 ing at top speed throughout the war. Now the war is over, many people tend to feel they're entitled to a rest - they've saved enough so that they can afford to take six weeks or a couple of months vacation. And so they dont feel like celebrating peace by going right back to work as

20 before - even though that's badly needed for recovery. -- This is a kind of demoralization that is very widespread in Europe. It's almost a natural letdown after the strain of war - (YET IT'S NOT TO THE POINT WHERE) frequently people

21 don't feel like going back to work again at all, but prefer to try to get rich quick by speculating in the black market. --- The Czech government is going to take measures very soon, similar to those taken in France, to get back to a stable currency and (TO) prevent profiteering.

22 These are the basic facts in the economic situation - and maybe the best indication of the state of things is that people here are less worried about the coming winter than they are anywhere I've been in central and northwestern Europe. They (EVEN) think that

23/ 50 cont the beginning of next year should mark the start of moderate prosperity.

In the field of politics too the Czechs have kept their feet firmly on the ground. I can't presume to give a detailed and authoritative account of the political situation, because I haven't been here long enough -- but British and American colleagues who've followed it closely confirm me in one important impression - maybe the most important ~~that I've gotten~~. Here in Czechoslovakia there is no doubt about democracy and freedom. They are not in danger. There is no question of any totalitarian system being set up here on any pretext. The memory of the prewar Czech republic is too strong and too good, the people are too well acquainted with American ideas of freedom to want to give them up. The old Czech Republic was one of the most liberal in Europe -- that helped in its downfall because it gave Henlein and the Nazis full freedom to agitate. -- This new Czech Republic is like every other country in Europe in wanting a workable democracy and a strong one. --- Today there are four parties in Czechoslovakia as compared with the seventeen odd before the war. That's a development all over the continent.

Here the machinery of democracy is being put in order again. It's happening quicker than elsewhere because there was comparatively little material damage done here - the government need not be occupied so completely with material problems as, for instance, in Poland. Here a Provisional Assembly will soon meet - the date has been set for the 28th of October. It's to be formed of members chosen by the political parties in equal proportion and by the trade unions. It will prepare the way for the elections. They will take place in January, three months after the Assembly meets. --- In other countries in Europe there have been and there will be doubts as to whether the elections are fair or fixed. Here in Czechoslovakia foreign observers agree that they will be both free and secret. The voting age for both men and women, by the way, is being lowered to eighteen.

31/50 cont

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Here the machinery of democracy is being put in order again. It's happening quicker than elsewhere because there was comparatively little material damage done here - the government need not be occupied so completely with material things as, for instance, in Poland. Here a Provisional Assembly will soon meet - the date has been set for the 28th of October. It's to be formed of members chosen by the political parties in equal proportion and by the trade unions. It will prepare the way for the elections. The elections will take place about six months after the Assembly meets. --- In other countries in Europe there have been and there will be doubts as to whether the elections are fair or fixed. Here in Czechoslovakia foreign observers agree that they will be both free and secret. The voting age for both men and women, by the way, is being lowered to eighteen.

31 Very many of the requisites of freedom are here. ~~There is many freedom of~~ But it's the new kind of (LIMITED) freedom that Europe is trying (out) now to avoid the suicidal liberalism of the prewar ~~era~~ period. There is freedom of speech -- within limits, I don't think anyone would get very far if he got up and called for an overthrow of the government. -- There is no censorship. The press is free
32 to criticize. People feel (COMPARATIVELY) ~~completely~~ free to talk.

Extremely important factors in this domestic freedom are the presence on Czech soil of Russian and American occupation forces. It is self evident that the United States troops are not supporting any political line here. And people who know the situation ~~x~~ here, and whose judgment I respect, tell me that the Russians too are not interfering in domestic affairs in any way. Russian troops have been withdrawn almost completely ~~away~~ from Prag and the interior
34 to the (OUTSKIRTS) ~~hinterland on the periphery~~ of the country. (--) Some people say that the Russians exercise tremendous influence right in the heart of Czech affairs by using the Communist Party as their instrument. But others say that the Communist Party here is a completely nationalist party, and that neither its leaders nor its members have any intention of taking dictation from Moscow. Time will tell which of these opinions is correct. Certainly there is very little popular sentiment in favor of Russia among the people. The intellectuals consider
36 Soviet policy toward Czechoslovakia quite reasonable. They are thankful for it and tend to feel somewhat warmer toward Russia. But everyhwre the Russians have been in Europe (THERE) has been a discrepancy between their high policy and the actions of their troops. Here in Czechoslovakia
37 weeks and months went by during which great numbers of Russian troops behaved disgracefully -- the way they're still behaving in Poland --- taking money and watches and rings from people at the point of a gun,

38/50 cont

The Russian command took steps at best to correct this, and the taking livestock and food from peasants, taking things out of houses, soldiers now are much better disciplined. But, Even today the Red Army is living off the land, acting as a drain on the food resources. -- One Czech went so far as to tell me 39 that in his opinion the Red Army was the most powerful instrument of anti-soviet propaganda. This is harsh, but it's not altogether untrue. Still, just to put this criticism in its proper light it must be said that the American occupying forces in Czechoslovakia have also long outstayed their welcome. (CZECHS CHARGE THAT THERE IS MUCH MORE LOCAL INTERFERENCE IN CZECH MATTERS BY AMERICAN FORCES THAN THERE IS BY THE RUSSIANS.) No one will shed a tear when they leave - even though 40/100 they've fed themselves and behaved well. Any occupying army is bound to be disliked.

In foreign policy Czechoslovakia is also free -- and again within clearly defined limits. She is free only as long as she does not create a threat to the Soviet Union. That proviso was agreed on for all this part of the world by the Big Three. When you look at 41 it it isn't really sensational, it's certainly nothing new. The Big Powers have frequently dictated the broad lines of policy to the countries in this part of Europe. Munich in 1938 was one of the more recent ex- 42 amples. ---- Nor does this limitation in any way suffocate this country. Czechs point out that the United Nations Organization will limit the international freedom of all countries. Anyway, the problems that are closest and most important to Czechoslovakia are left to her to solve. 43 Most immediate is the Sudetenland. The Czechs insist that all the German population of more than three million must be deported to Germany and Austria, that there is no hope of avoiding treachery and minority troubles if they stay here. They are anxious to get started on this action, and are only waiting 44 for the Allied Control Council in Berlin to give them the starting signal.

Another major problem of prewar Czechoslovakia is Slovakian autonomy. This is hardly a major problem any longer. ~~Slovakia had a taste of independence under the Germans. They did not like it.~~ 45 (THE SLOVAKS ARE SATISFIED AN AUTONOMOUS) to be part of a democratic Czechoslovakia. And the Czechs for their part, I'm told, are more reasonable. They (THAN THEY WERE BEFORE THE WAR.)

are genuinely in favor of giving the Slovaks complete freedom in local questions and in appointing their own officials. The old Slovak problem should be getting less and less and will probably disappear altogether.

One old international problem is not only not disappearing but is building up again in ominous fashion. It is the dispute with Poland over ownership of the Teschen area. This lies on the eastern fringe of the great upper Silesian industrial basin. The area was divided between Poland and Czechoslovakia after the last war. Since then the Poles have been claiming the Czech half. The argument that's been raised -- and one you will hear again -- is how many Poles and Czechs live in the area under dispute. But it's not an ethnological fight at all. The prize at stake is a very rich coal producing area centering around the town of Trinec (Tseenets). --- In Warsaw the Polish Foreign Minister told me his country intended to settle this question in friendly fashion. But here, on the other side, the Czechs tell me that the Poles are agitating violently in that area and that the situation is still tense.

The Russians have been watching this, but have not interfered. They invited both sides to Moscow in July to talk it over on neutral soil, but the talks failed and both parties went home. They were free to disagree.

When I add up the pros and cons for the future of freedom and democracy in Czechoslovakia people who know much more about the situation here than I do support me in my rapidly formed hypothesis that the outlook is quite favorable.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Prague, returning you to CBS in New York.

Richard Hottelet

Totch 2609

Insert: In this region though the Czechs and Slovaks will still have to deal with the knotty question of 600 000 Hungarians living on Slovak soil - another minority problem.

for Inventory of Czech Records of Prague

Prev CBS OP 219 Hottelet Warsaw 2030 7 September 1945 911-1556

One of the questions I came to Poland to find an answer to is - Does Poland have real independence, or is she nothing more than a satellite of Russia? And in the time I've been here I've spoken to enough different people to get an impression of the facts in the case. The picture as I see it now - and of course no one can bank on the future - is that Poland is an independent, state. I have found no evidence that the Russians are interfering in domestic Polish affairs, I have found no evidence that the Polish Government in Warsaw is on the end of a telephone line taking orders from Moscow. There's a lot of rumor and a great number of stories here that claim differently, but so far no one has come to me with proof that the Poles were not free to work out their future in their own way.

But this freedom has to be defined - it is freedom within certain clearly drawn limits. There are political issues that have been decided, and about which there can be no further question. New boundaries have been drawn for the Polish Republic, and in the east at least they have been confirmed by the Big Three, so Poland is not free to dispute them even if she wanted to. --- And, of course, Poland is not free to antagonize Russia. That, in this new postwar Europe, is selfevident to anyone who looks at a map. And here again the Big Three have agreed that Poland can never be allowed to serve as a political or military threat to Russia --- even if she wanted to, which she shows no signs of doing. These decisions of high policy had to be accepted, and they were. And this gives a clue to the nature of Russia's interest in Poland. The Poles I have spoken to think that Soviet policy toward Poland at present is something like this: The Soviet Union wants to be safe from any threat along her western frontier. She considers that a left wing government she can trust in Poland will provide her with that safety. As long as such a government is in power in

9/50 cont

9 Poland ~~that the Russians can trust this government~~ IT will be given complete freedom to govern THE COUNTRY along any lines it wants to - except, of course, ~~fascist~~ ANTI-DEMOCRATIC. --- Now, that raises the question of how left wing a government has to be to be trusted by the Russians. And from present evidence in Poland it doesn't seem to have to be ~~xxxx~~ communist or marxist. ~~xxxxx~~ There are strong democratic forces in the present War-

10 saw government. The great social changes that are taking place in Poland today are still essentially in the nature of social reform - and the land reform, for instance, has been badly needed for a long time.

There is no sign that there is any pressure on the

11 Polish Government to establish a Soviet system. The land is not being collectivized - on the contrary, it's being given to individual peasants in small lots. There is a trend toward nationalization of in-

12 dustry, particularly all branches of heavy industry - AND also smaller businesses. But so far the government has not worked out its plan and the intention seems to be to establish a system of state controlled private enterprise rather than total state ownership.

I had a talk yesterday with the Prime Minister of

13 Poland, Edward Osubka-Moravski. We discussed this question of Russian influence in Poland, and he said flatly - "There is no question of any Russian interference. Nor are we taking Russia or any other foreign country as an example to follow. We are a sovereign indepen-

14 dent state." --- I asked whether the presence of Russian troops on Polish soil tended to hamper the governments freedom of action. Mr. Moravski smiled broadly. "You know," he said, "some people say that the Russian ~~army~~ troops in Poland are here to help impose Soviet pol-

15 icy. -- Well, some people also say that the American troops in France are there to impose American policy on France," -- He went on to POINT OUT that Russian forces were in the process of leaving the country ---

16/50 and as a matter of fact I've seen ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ dozens of Russian cart cont

land today are examples in the nature of social reform - and the latter reform, too indefinite, has been fairly needed for a long time.

There is no sign that there is any pressure on the Polish government to establish a soviet system. The land is not farmed collectively - on the contrary, it's being given to individual peasants in small lots. There is a trend toward nationalization of industry, particularly all branches of heavy industry - but also smaller businesses. But so far the government has not worked out [illegible] and the intention seems to be to establish a system of state control rather than total state ownership.

I had a talk yesterday with the Prime Minister of Poland, Edward Osubka-Morawski. We discussed this question of Russian influence in Poland, and he said flatly - "There is no question of any Russian interference. You are wasting guards of any other foreign country as an example to follow. We are a modern independent state." -- I asked what was the presence of Russian troops on Polish soil tended to hamper the government's freedom of action. Morawski smiled broadly. "You know," he said, "some people say that the Russian army troops in Poland are here to help Poland's security. -- Well, some people also say that the American troops in France are there to impose American culture on France." -- In short, to say that Russian forces were in the process of [illegible]

16 convoys headed eastward myself, and people I trust tell me that there are noticeably fewer Soviet troops in many parts of the country. There are several examples of the Russians withdrawing, and no evidence has come to my attention of them extending their influence. ~~Some of the main railroad lines had been converted to broad gauge and were under Russian management - in about a week's time they will be restored to Polish administration except for one needed as a supply line to Russian troops in Germany. In the question of currency, which was at first~~ 17 ~~printed in Moscow, the Polish government is now in sole control.~~ And the Russians are doing a lot to help get Poland back on her feet. They've turned over motor trucks and some tractors, they've helped build telephone lines, repair railroad equipment. They helped to build and turned over to the Poles the two powerful radio transmitters I'm broadcasting on 18 now. ----- I wondered whether maybe Russians might be staying on in key positions in ministries as advisers, or technical experts. But I was told, and on good authority, that this was not the case. It 19 is only in the Polish Army that there are a lot of Russian officers - mainly higher officers. But that is no secret and is explained by the Poles as being necessitated by lack of their own officers for training. ---- The Poles are a very proud people, and I am assured that neither the government nor the political parties intend to be subservient to anyone. I am told that ~~Even the PPR, the Polish Workers Party, which is farthest to the left and most outspoken for closest collaboration with Russia would balk at receiving any directives from Moscow.~~ 20 Certainly there would be no shred of support among the people of Poland for becoming a satellite of the Soviet Union, much less becoming the seventeenth Soviet Republic.

21 When I spoke to Prime Minister Osubka-Moravski yesterday I asked about the elections. He said, "The elections will be free and secret. ~~We wish to have them as soon as possible, but there are still many Poles abroad and this winter all our strength will be~~ IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

22/50 cont

VF 4 of

When I spoke to Prime Minister Osubka-Morawski yes-

SUCH AS MANAGEMENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORIES, REPATRIATION, RESTORATION OF INDUSTRY ETC.

concentrated on very urgent material problems." He thought that one of the tasks of the New Parliament then would be to examine the 1921 constitution, which needed some changes. He did not indicate what he thought might be changed. In the opinion of both Polish and foreign observers here the success of the elections will determine whether all the protestations of freedom and democracy you hear on every hand today are only words. --- As many people see it, the one big question, which only the future will resolve, is whether it will be possible for individuals or parties to go into opposition to the government without being condemned and persecuted as reactionaries.

One thing I want to say is that I've had complete freedom to move around. I came to Poland unexpected and uninvited, but once here I was given complete cooperation. I have been able to see and speak to every person I've tried to see. Everyone of them seemed glad to speak to an American correspondent, and I got the impression that they spoke openly. -- The Polish radio has cooperated to the extent of rearranging its home program so that I could broadcast at the proper time. My broadcasts have been censored very courteously by high Polish officials. At no time since I crossed the Polish border have I had any contact, to my knowledge even indirect contact, with Russians. At the moment I'm the only American correspondent here, but the Prime Minister assures me that the Press is welcome, and my experience bears him out.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Warsaw returning you to CBS in New York.

Richard Hottelet

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Hottelet Warsaw 2030 5 September 1945

There probably isn't a country in the world WITH a more difficult and heartbreaking job ahead of it than Poland. It is so complicated that it's even difficult to describe, and you can only admire the courage of the people who are trying so hard to get it done.

The thing is that Poland is trying to do about seven major jobs at once - any one of which would demand her full strength, and some of them are as sweeping as revolution. Poland is making a complete break with the past, both in foreign and domestic policy. At home the whole social structure is being shaken up - large land holdings being distributed to the peasants, class distinctions being swept away. ~~in the army and the civil services, and in education. There were many remnants of feudalism here before the war, and they are to be replaced by real equality and democracy.~~ THERE ARE GREAT CHANGES The same goes for industry. Cartels are being taken over AND large enterprises are being administered by the government. The whole financial system is in a state of flux. // As far as foreign policy is concerned, the most radical break with the past is that Poland must from now on maintain close and friendly relations with Russia.

while all this is going on even the geographical picture of poland is being changed. Great territories have been given to Russia in the east -- but valuable AREAS HAVE been received in the west, ~~They are getting a port, a big city, many factories, and a rich agricultural area~~ - and the new Poland THEY WILL MAKE a very different economic entity. ~~because of them.~~ And APART FROM ALTERATIONS IN THE MAP ~~not only has the map~~ of Poland ~~changed, but~~ there have been great population changes.

Poland and her THE POLISH government IS taking all these problems in hand, and at the same time are trying to deal with STILL others that are just as vital and even more urgent. There is the physical business of staying alive -- of getting enough food and enough clothing for all the people this year and next. War and Occupation have left a terrible wake of ruin and disorganization here. (COMMUNICATIONS LINES ARE DOWN.) Transport and coal and heavy machinery are desperately needed (AND MUCH COAL MUST BE MINED) if Poland is to be self supporting

~~But the Poles intend to be more than just that. They're a fiercely proud people - and they want a country of their own again that they can be proud of; so they do what little they can to restart~~ THEY'RE DOING

Cont'd

There probably isn't a country in the world more
difficult and heartbreaking for anyone or it than Poland. It is
complicated that it's even difficult to describe, and few can fully
realize the courage of the people who are trying so hard to put it back
together.

The thing is that Poland is trying to do
at once — any one of which would normally demand
almost, one of them are [illegible] revolution. Poland is
trying to make them with the past, both in foreign
affairs, being distributed to the peasants, plans dictated
from above, and the civil service, and the
[illegible] of Tsarist times before the war, are
[illegible] followed by vast equality and
industry, [illegible] are being
[illegible] administered by the government, the whole
[illegible] in the state of flux. [illegible]
[illegible], the [illegible] break with the past in that Poland
can't even close and friendly relations with
[illegible].

[illegible] is going on everywhere in
Poland is being changed. Great territorial
[illegible] in the east — but very [illegible]
[illegible] a very different economic
[illegible].

[illegible] of Poland changed [illegible]
[illegible] any [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

~~cultural life and rebuild their broken homes.~~

superficial look at some of
Let's take a ~~kaakxjaaxaa~~ the physical problems.

There's the ~~problem~~ one of food - it's strange that it should be a problem, because Poland was always so rich in ~~it~~. This last harvest was fair to middling - but the eastern farmlands are gone, and the harvest in the new western areas ~~is almost totally lost~~. The country must be fed from the central core of Poland. ~~But here a certain amount of food has been requisitioned. The Russians, with their enormous supply lines, have to live off whatever country they're in -- and an awful lot of Russian troops have passed westward and eastward through Poland.~~ Most of the livestock is gone. There's only about fifteen percent of the pre-war stock left. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ That's decreasing too because more is being slaughtered to feed the men doing heavy reconstruction work -- and a lot is going to the open black market. -- There are very few horses left and practically no farm machinery. ~~There's enough seed for the winter sowing, but two thirds of the food harvest is sown in the spring, and there's a lot of worry about the next one.~~ --- But that's just agriculture. Take industry. The most valuable machinery has been worked to death, destroyed in battle or just disappeared. I have been told that ~~x~~ Poland's industrial production today is less than ten percent of capacity. -- And it's not hard to understand why. The basic elements are missing. There's plenty of coal but it cannot be mined because shafts are flooded and there's too little machinery left. Transport is in a sad state. Only about fifteen percent of the railroad rolling stock is still here. ~~And another complication has been that three or four of the main lines have been converted to broad gauge for Russian military use.~~ -- And then, there's no steel. It's a vicious circle of transport - steel and coal. Without one you can't have the rest. ----- Here's where UNRRA, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is doing its best. Supplies have already come in by way of Rumania, but ~~yesterday~~ ON MONDAY the first ship with badly needed equipment arrived in Danzig. ----- It's more than a material shortage. There's a lack of trained personnel. There were not very many mech-

FINANCES ARE IN A JUMBLE. MANY PEOPLE PREFER TO MAKE MONEY TRADING AND SPECULATING ON FROZEN MARKET. ORDINARY WAGES ARE TOO LOW TO LIVE ON. AND IT'S ONLY NATURAL UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS THAT RATIONING IS DISORGANIZED. SO MANY PEOPLE WHO COULD AND SHOULD BE DOING CONSTRUCTIVE WORK PREFER TO MAKE THEIR LIVING TRADING AND SPECULATING ON THE OPEN MARKET. SO →

superficial look at some of

anics and engineers here in normal times. There are many fewer today, when they're needed most. --- Because Poland is becoming more industrial. She's been given the great Upper Silesian basin, with tremendous coal deposits and heavy industry she never had before. This will give her a much higher position in European trade. But these new western territories have brought more than millions of tons of coal and gigantic steel mills. This area came to Poland empty of people -- the Germans fled or were driven out. At the same time as it's trying to cope with all its other jobs the Polish Government is moving millions of people into/colonize this empty country. --- And all this is going on side by side with the social revolution that's taking place in Poland. The great feudal estates, which have been the curse of all of eastern Europe, are being broken up in a great land reform. All estates of more than a hundred acres in the center and the east of the country, and of more than two hundred acres in the west are being given to the peasants. Each peasant is being given a plot of around averaging ten acres. --- Hand in hand with land reform goes gradual nationalization of medium and large business enterprises -- which the Government says is purely for the sake of efficiency and may be temporary.

The chances are that the Poles are the only people in this part of the world with enough energy to tackle all this, and at the same time, try to remould their country into a genuine democracy. Under Pilsudski Poland became practically a fascist state. Under the Germans it was a slave state. It's been many years since there's been a free election here, and right now that is regarded as the first requirement of democracy. It's generally accepted that elections will take place in the first half of next year -- after Polish prisoners of war and slave laborers are back from the west, and the Polish population of the eastern provinces has been settled inside the new boundaries. Meanwhile this present coalition Government will carry on. Foreign observers here agree that - until the elections and maybe thereafter - there is no other kind of Government that could fill the job. But already members of some parties are calling members of other parties reactionary. --- Right now it's natural that things are unsettled -- the buildings of the ministries in Warsaw are guarded inside and out by soldiers with tommy guns. In various parts of the country there are still groups of men hiding in the woods. There is

sporadic shooting -- and even in Warsaw IT IS STILL VERY DANGEROUS ~~you're liable to be shot on sight if you're found~~ TO BE out on the street after the midnight curfew.

The Government still feels justified in maintaining a secret police for security reasons. ---- NOW None of this is particularly alarming, it's certainly nothing new in Eastern Europe. The REAL test of democracy here will be whether the election is free, and whether, after the election a man or a party can go into opposition without being labelled as reactionary and deprived of his freedom to protest.

Hottelet

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Warsaw returning you to Columbia in New York.

Wladislaw Gomulka

CBS Hottelet Warsaw 2030 3 September 1945

I'm speaking to you from the ruins of Warsaw. It's a fantastic city, what's left of it. There is probably no large city in the world that's been as badly beaten as this capiatl of Poland. ~~It makes you regret that you used all the really good adjectives in describing the devastation of the German cities.~~

Eighty percent of Warsaw is destroyed. ~~And this is a reliable figure - because it's not made right after liberation when streets are impassable and everything is smeared with the filth of battle.~~ We've seen in Germany that many places look destroyed that turn out to be habitable after all. But here in Warsaw eighty percent of the city is really destroyed // - mostly walls of burnt out houses are still standing. But yesterday in the northern part of town - where the ghetto used to be - I saw square miles that were just rolling red masses of crumbled brick. It looks - not as if that had been part of a city, but as if it had all been brought there by truck and just dumped.

~~This is~~ IT'S a fantastic city -- just like its people it is full of surprises, full of contrast, full of the most desperate problems. Warsaw today is pretty much a barometer of present day ~~x~~ Poland - beaten, destroyed, disorganized you'd expect it to be a ~~xxx~~ ghost town. You'd understand it ~~xx~~ if the Poles gave it up and moved somewhere else. You can't really live here, you can't work here. In most of the city there's no water, no gas, no electricity, no place with a roof. There are no trolleys, no telephones. --- BUT the place, far from being dead, is teeming with life. In the center of town the streets are crowded. Something like four hundred thousand people have moved back in - just about a third of the pre-war population. They ~~xxx~~ are poorly dressed - but they're all well fed, nobody knows how - and they ~~xxx~~ smile and laugh as if they could forget the ruins. Restaurants are open, there are thousands of little peddlers selling anything you want - at a price-

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G. M. B. H. KASSEL

BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN

from a Contax Camera to a pound of tomatoes. A few night clubs are open. --- And the Government has moved back in. When you look at this place you really don't understand why they do it, and they themselves explain that Warsaw is much more than just any city. It's the capital of their country. It's a task they've set themselves. If they can rebuild Warsaw they can rebuild Poland. It's a fierce local pride that finds reflection in a fierce national pride. They want to stand on their own feet, do their own work, do their own rebuilding and not be dependent on anyone, certainly not be anyon'es stooge.

During the past hundred and seventy odd years Poland has been independent only about twenty years and IT'S survived some terrible punishment at the hands of both the Russians and the Germans. The Poles have always kept their national pride. And this city of Warsaw is, as I say, a good barometer. Before they retreated, -----/The Germans tried systematically to destroy it. IN 1939 ~~In 1939 there was the siege of Warsaw, and heavy shelling of the city. Much was destroyed - but~~ A great deal of the city was left. This the Germans looted of works of art - and then they set about destroying the various monuments and records that would remind the Poles of their past history. The Germans thought it wasn't wise for a slave people to have any tradition. Then, in 1943, the Germans began to eradicate the ghetto, and in that they completely succeeded. But Warsaw still stood. The greatest measure of destruction did not begin until August of last year. -- Then The Russian army, plunging ahead from the east reached the bank of the broad Vistula River that cuts THE CITY in half. And the underground rose up in open revolt. For SIXTY DAYS there was bitter fighting here in the streets - but the Russians were not able to cross the river and the rebellion collapsed. It was then that the Germans decided to do away with Warsaw altogether. EVERYONE HAD TO LEAVE THE CITY. AND THE GERMANS They went from block to BLOCK AND SET IT ON FIRE. THEN CAME Buildings that wouldn't burn fast enough they demolished with dynamite. ~~They worked at this for three solid months, with what means they had.~~

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G.M.B.H. KASSEL

BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN

thrown out this January

And when they were ~~[illegible]~~ just about the only houses left standing were ones they had not had time to destroy, buildings in which German troops and offices were located up to the last minute.

These people here have had much trouble. When you walk down the street you see little black signs with a silver cross marking the place where Poles were stood up against a wall and shot. There are many of these signs. ~~And here the horrors of German occupation have~~ crematoriums left their traces in every family. The gas chambers and ~~[illegible]~~ of the concentration camps are as familiar as furniture -- and one of the gruesome jokes that used to circulate was that such and such a mutual friend had escaped from Auschwitz or Maidanek. The question would come - ~~how? And the answer would be - through the chimney of the crematorium.~~

IT'S A WONDER THERE'S STILL

~~You're surprised to see~~ so much spirit in Warsaw. Of course it has the advantage that nowhere else in the country is anywhere nearly so badly hit. Peasants from the surrounding countryside bring in food --- and there's plenty of it. It's all sold on the open market. There is no black market, because the open market prices are high enough. Two pounds of sausage ~~is~~ ARE sixty dollars - if you count the official rate. A suit of clothes would cost you one thousand four hundred dollars. In the two days I've been here I've had some of the best meals I've had in years -- steak, chicken, veal, at about a hundred dollars a meal. Salaries are low - the average man needs a months pay to live three or four days. -- But everyone looks decently fed, and most people seem to have money. ~~It's the new money that was printed in Moscow.~~ ~~One person explained that everybody is now busily engaged in some kind of trading.~~

THE SITUATION LOOKS A LOT LIKE INFLATION EXCEPT THAT THE PRICES HAVE GONE DOWN SLOWLY BUT STEADILY THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

Nothing is being done to rebuild Warsaw at the moment.

WRECKAGE IS STILL BEING CLEARED AWAY.

~~Work is still all cleaning up.~~ The main constructive effort is being concentrated on the new provinces in the west -- the heavy industry and mines of Silesia especially. But evryone intends that Warsaw will rise again. A new, sentimental, Song of Warsaw, that you hear sung every-

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G.M.B.H. KASSEL

BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN

where brings tears to people's eyes. And FOLK have been heard to say that they came back to this jungle, to live in some foul cellar, because they had the right to help their city get back on its feet.

That is part of the surface picture of Poland. ASIDE from the problems of food and work and physical reconstruction, there are great political problems to be solved. (POLAND IS MAKING A COMPLETE BREAK WITH THE PAST — IN FOREIGN POLICY A COMPLETE REORIENTATION. Relations with Russia, DEVELOPED UNDER THE STRESS OF WAR MUST GROW INTO NORMAL PEACETIME COLLABORATION. THEM THERE the problem of developing an independent democracy (AT HOME) — and I haven't spoken to a single person yet who did not want independence and democracy. But GETTING POLAND ON ITS FEET AND WORKING AS A PRACTICAL DEMOCRACY IS GOING TO TAKE A LOT OF EFFORT.

I've only been in this country three days - and I haven't seen enough to generalize on Poland's political future. So far, though, I have been perfectly free to move around, to see people and ask questions. WE'VE travelled across Poland and MOVED ABOUT Warsaw. AND my driver, John Caswell — OF CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISCONSIN — and I have not as much as been stopped by a Russian. It looks as if I'm going to be free to gather all the information for you that I want -- and for my money that's a very good sign.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Warsaw, returning you to CBS in New York.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE STILL HERE — BUT SEEM GRADUALLY TO BE MOVING OUT. THEIR PRESENCE OFTEN PRODUCES LOCAL COMPLICATIONS — BUT, MY DRIVER . . . .

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G.M.B.H. KASSEL

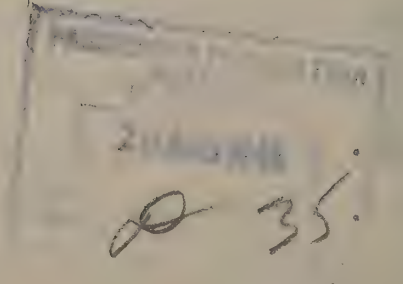
BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN

D 06-8

CBS Hottelet 1830 26 August 1945

The big news here today and yesterday and probably tomorrow has nothing to do with MacArthur or Japan. The thing people ~~on the European continent~~ are talking about and worrying about more than anything else is - winter, the next winter. Not only here in Germany, but in France, and England where I've just been the people FEEL ~~have come to the conclusion that~~ this coming winter is going to be the worst they've experienced. ~~This is the reverse side of the victory medal. We've seen that there is no glory and no profit in modern war. In Europe we're seeing that poverty is the reward of both victor and vanquished.~~ when war is over. The Germans are going to be hit very hard. This afternoon we were told in Berlin that there's been a sharp increase in typhoid fever - more than a thousand percent in the last month and a half. Large scale measures have to be taken immediately. The entire population of the American sector of the city is going to be inoculated. More than two thousand quarts of serum will have to be brought in for this job alone, and quickly - before epidemic. --- And hand in hand with disease walks starvation. Right now everyone in the American army is admitting quite openly what he would have been afraid to say two months ago - namely that we are going to import food into Germany. If they're not fed more than they're getting now these people will not only not be able to work but they won't be able to live. It's appalling. You come back and ask officers how things look and they shake their heads and mumble - winter, people going to die like flies. It's an accepted thing like tomorrow's weather. And it's not only Germany that's going to suffer terribly. Occasional news trickles out of Poland of disease and starvation (ALREADY) in full swing in certain areas. And there's not much indication that the situation will stabilize. Despite the Potsdam agreement Germans are still being evicted from the eastern districts. Some German prisoners are being released by the Russians and they all pour westward lousy and in tatters.

These are grim conditions already. They'll get much worse. And even our own troops can't remain un-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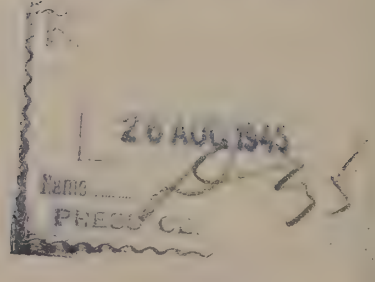
affected -- (and) I don't mean only things like venereal disease and alcoholism. Already more ~~xxxxxxx~~ neurotic cases are being reported to army psychiatrists - there have been more suicides among officers and soldiers.

~~This xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx Europe is moving toward an emergency we're going to have to meet.~~

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to Admiral in New York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CBS Hottelet 1200 20 August 1945

This afternoon in the House of Commons Foreign Secretary ~~Minister~~ Ernest Bevin will make a speech on British Foreign policy - he will do it mainly in answer to Mr. Churchill's remarks last Thursday. You'll remember that Mr. Churchill said he was disappointed and anxious about the results of the Potsdam Conference -- said Europe was cut in half by an Iron Curtain, and that the most important point raised at Potsdam had been shelved. --- Mr. Bevin will probably answer vigorously, probably point out that Winston Churchill himself agreed to most of the agreements he now attacks. But it remains to be seen how firm and straight a line of foreign policy Mr. Bevin will be able to lay down. --- To the British public it seems that every new subject brought up by peace turns into a complicated problem. -- In Europe it seems as if the very totality of victory has raised its own complications. The shifting of millions of Germans around central Europe is not making the situation there any more stabile. And then comes word that in the British zone of occupation in Germany constant rain during the past weeks is cutting the harvest down below the danger point. Help, it seems, must come from outside because the German people, completely beaten, can't help themselves sufficiently. --- On the other side of the world, to the average Briton, the problem threatens to become just the opposite. There is considerable annoyance here WITH (what people call) the selfsatisfied and relaxed way in which the Japanese are settling down to surrender. The Emperor of Japan is regarded as practically having told his people to submit TEMPORARILY, but to do better next time. --- But various English people I've spoken to, THOUGH said they were confident General MacArthur and the United States would see that the Japanese did not get away with anything.

There is, though, some satisfaction in London that one MINOR postwar problem is being settled right now. In Oslo the trial of Vidkun Quisling, the man who gave his name to the whole tribe of traitors, began this morning. The accused stood pale and nervous when he appeared in court. The charges against him include not only collaboration with the Germans BUT ~~after invasion, but negotiations with Hitler before.~~ ~~And lest anyone think there could be any trace of honor - the indictment charges him with~~ stealing silver from the royal palace.

people.

[illegible] Khrushchev, Premier Nasser, Premier Nehru, [illegible] Premier Chou En-lai, [illegible] Vietnam, Premier Castro, [illegible] Premier Tito, [illegible] Premier Sukarno, [illegible] Premier Kadar, [illegible] Premier Ben Bella, [illegible] Premier Ne Win, [illegible] Premier Ayub Khan, [illegible] Premier Kassem, [illegible] Premier Sihanouk, [illegible] Premier Souvanna Phouma, [illegible] Premier Modibo Keita, [illegible] Premier Nkrumah, [illegible] Premier Sekou Toure, [illegible] Premier Ben Barka, [illegible] Premier Soekarno, [illegible] Premier Ben Khedda

CBS Hottelet 1300 19 August 1945

In an hour from now the King and Queen will drive through London to great Saint Paul's cathedral to attend a Thanksgiving Service for victory.

It's probably a sign of this country's mood that the problems of getting back to peacetime living are getting more attention than even the formalities of the Japanese surrender. There's been a certain amount of annoyance here at the way the Japanese seem to have been taking their own time in going through the procedure of laying down arms. The general opinion here is that a lot remains to be done in the Far East to make victory stick. One man I was speaking to said, You know, it may seem silly, but the suicide rate among Japanese leaders doesn't seem to be nearly high enough. For people whose lives mean so little to them that they will kill themselves cheerfully for reasons that seem completely frivolous to us, these Japanese bigwigs seem remarkably unaffected by defeat. They obviously are unaware of the extent of the catastrophe into which they've plunged their country. Maybe they feel they can still rescue enough so that defeat won't be a catastrophe at all. --- That is one Englishman's opinion. By and large people here feel that the United States and General MacArthur will handle the Japanese severely enough to make sure of peace. This surrender is being concluded to save the Allied lives that would have been lost in the assault on the Japanese Islands. Once our troops are there, in occupation, there will be no need to swallow any more Jap nonsense. ----- Meanwhile, as I say, Britain's attention is centered on getting decent houses to live in again, more food to eat and new clothes to wear. Orders have gone out from the Government to tackle these problems with least possible delay. And sections of the munitions industry will be geared into this work to speed the pace. Aircraft plants and machine factories can in many cases be turned over to making lighting fixtures, furniture, plumbing and so on for pre-fabricated houses -- and in this way their skill and their manpower will not be wasted.

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There's been a certain amount of annoyance here at the way the Japs seem to have taken their own time in going through the procedure of laying down arms. The general opinion here is that a lot remains to be done in the Far East to make victory stick. One man I was speaking to said, You know, it may seem silly, but the white man's high language difficulty doesn't seem to be nearly high enough. Many people who haven't experienced for themselves the Japanese way of doing things feel that they will fail themselves somehow for reasons that seem completely frivolous to me. These Japanese dignity considerations are treated very seriously by defeat. They obviously are unaware of the extent of the catastrophe into which they've plunged their country. Maybe they feel that they can still rescue enough so that it won't be a catastrophe at all. --- That is one Englishman's opinion. By and large people here feel that the United States and General Arthur will handle the Japanese severely enough to make sure of peace. They feel.

Britain's current is being confined to save the Allies. Five years ago there would have been just in the assault on the Japanese Islands. Three -- four times as many more Jap nationals ---- casualties, as I say, Britain's economy is centered on getting decent things to live in again, more food to eat and new clothes to wear. Orders have gone out from the Government to handle these problems with least possible delay. And decisions of the munitions Ministry will be geared into this work to speed the piece. Electric plants and machine factories can in many cases be turned over to making lighting fixtures, furniture, plumbing and so on for pre-fabricated houses -- and in this way their skill and machinery will not be wasted.

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service of thanksgiving, for victory. -- On this drive, for the first time, special arrangements have had to be made that are the direct result of the American invasion of England. The team of gray royal horses that draws the carriage have been magnificently trained to trot in step at constant speed without being bothered by crowds or noise or fireworks. But they haven't been trained to disregard paper flung down on them out of office windows. If they get caught in an American type paper storm, which the British have now learned to stage themselves, they might bolt. So a special request has gone out to the people in the buildings along the way not to throw any paper out of the win ows.

This is RXH in Lindon returning you to CBS in NY

S. E. De Lotbiniere — Ted Clarke heard him D—
Buckingham Palace & was good piece broadcasting.

CBS Hottelet 2245 17 August 1945

The British Government announced tonight that demobilization of the armed forces is going to be speeded up. About a million one hundred thousand men and women will be released from the service by the end of this year. -- That means that about a quarter of the British Armed Forces will be back in civilian lifex by January. --- And this switchover to peacetime occupations isn't confined to members of the armed forces -- in the next eight weeks about a million civilian munitions workers, who've been frozen to their jobs, will be free to go back to constructive, peacetime work.

Of course this sudden flow of manpower into the civilian labor market is going to have to be absorbed if unless Britain wants an unemployment problem on her hands. In the House of Commons this afternoon the government gave some idea of the way it intends to begin solving that particular problem. Housing is going to need a huge number of workers. Millions of houses must be built anew or repaired - all over the country. And this great housing boom will probably help out all the branches of the building trades. The program is so large that the Government is thinking of appointing a special minister of housing if the present setup seems unable to cope. ----- Another immediate and vital problem before this country is coal mining. For years now the output of coal has gone down each year, and the demand has constantly risen. The PRESENT Labor Government must deal with this and with the housing shortage this winter if it does nothing else. Being a Labor Government it has the advantage of having the Labor Unions completely behind it. And today the National Mineworkers Union called on the miners to produce more. The nationalization of the mines, it said, is a longterm policy -- the present emergency calls for increased output.

For the next weeks you'll be hearing more about these two particular problems - as the Opposition and the Government argue them out in the House of Commons. And other questions too -- Britain's export trade is a big one. With the end of Lend Lease it's the only way this country will have to pay for its food and raw material imports. -- This is going to be a tough winter here, as it is everywhere else in Europe. ---- If anyone here had hoped that peace would bring a return to normal, he's finding out now that there is no no such thing as a normal any more. Except harder work.

The British Government announced today that demobilization of the armed forces is going to be speeded up. Over a million and quarter servicemen and women will be released from the service by the end of this year. -- That means that a quarter of the British Armed Forces will be back in civilian life by January. --- And this switchover to peacetime occupations isn't confined to members of the armed forces -- in the next eight weeks about a million civilian munitions workers, who've been frozen to their jobs, will be free to go back to constructive, peacetime work.

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For the next weeks, you'll be hearing "no" about these two particular problems - as the Opposition and the Government argue them out in the House of Commons. And other questions too -- Britain's export trade is a big one. With the end of hostilities the only way this country will have to pay for its food and raw material imports. -- This is going to be a tough winter here, as it is everywhere else in Europe. -- If workers here can be kept busy bringing a return to normal, they'll finish out now that there is no more thing as a normal war.

CBS Hottelet 2245 16 August 1945

Winston Churchill got up in the House of Commons this afternoon and flung a note of grim warning into the jubilation of this victory holiday. Hunched and husky he stood in front of the opposition bench and dominated the House, as he's done so often. In a stirring speech he called attention to the faults of the present European settlement, the dangers that had still to be overcome there if a stable order is to be built. He minced no words in describing the Potsdam Conference more critically than it's been done so far. This conference, he said, brought only partial solutions - which did not leave him free from disappointment or anxiety. As a matter of fact the most serious questions raised at Potsdam had not been solved, but had been postponed for the Foreign Ministers or the general Peace Settlement to deal with. Meanwhile things were happening in Europe, said Mr. Churchill, that did not augur well for the future. He openly attacked the solution of the Polish problem -- said that a mistake has been made in giving Poland so much land in the west as compensation for her loss to Russia in the East. And he expressed his concern with the mass expulsion of Germans from Poland and Czechoslovakia -- enormous numbers of Germans were still unaccounted for, and Mr. Churchill said -- it is not impossible that tragedy on a prodigious scale is unfolding itself behind the iron curtains that now divide Europe in two. ---- Churchill became more specific on this point when he said he was anxious about the Balkans, where almost everywhere Communists had obtained or were getting dictatorial power. What he called Police States ruled over a number of countries in eastern Europe casting the shadow of fear over millions of homes.

Mr. Churchill spoke with greater freedom than he had while still Prime Minister - but he did not attack the Government's foreign policy. He said that Britain must face the limitation of her physical power - but that her obligation remained to accept moral leadership in the cause of liberty. The United States, he said, stands today at the summit of the world - mainly by reason of the atomic bomb. I rejoice, he said, that this should be so. -- Britain and America had decided that the secret of the atomic bomb was too dangerous to give to any other nations. Research might give

Even if another nation did discover that secret for itself it would take three or four years to build the factories to produce the bomb. These three or four years, Mr. Churchill warned, give the world the chance to establish a system in which we need not fear the new force we had ~~it~~ uncovered. There is not an hour to be wasted, he said, not a day to be lost.

CBS Hottelet 1200 16 August 1945

London really let itself go last night. Square miles in the center of town were jammed with cheering, singing people. Scores of thousands crowded in front of Buckingham Palace to pay their respects to the King and the Royal Family. The King and Queen and the two Princesses came out on the Palace balcony six times. The last time was just before midnight - and then the Princesses were not with their parents. Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret left the palace and went to join the crowds outside, the way they had done on V E night. (ALL THROUGH LONDON) The crowds kept on singing and cheering LONG after midnight, dancing by the light of big bonfires IN THE STREETS kept going with park benches and chairs. Elsewhere in the city bonfires were kept burning in the streets -- but the British particular kept their celebration well behaved, and there's no word of any disturbance.

Attention is beginning to turn seriously this morning to the immediate problems that the Japanese surrender opens up. The occupation of Japan should start quickly. Official quarters are not pleased at all by the calmness and apparent lack of concern with which the Japanese have changed their government, and the way they're taking their own time in complying with the surrender terms. It may sound silly, but people here feel that there haven't been nearly enough suicides among leading Japanese officials, or high officers of the Army and Navy. One draws the conclusion that the Japn leaders don't seem so very concerned about the catastrophe that's overcome them -- or maybe they feel that it isn't a catastrophe, that all they have to do is mumble - so sorry - and run their business as usual.

The Japanese Emperor's speech is regarded very sourly indeed for precisely this reason. Too much time must not be allowed to pass before we get troops ashore in Japan and start cleaning up there. London feels that this is going to be more difficult than it was in Germany. The German people were left in no doubt that they were hopelessly beaten. And that has made our occupation there smoother than we had thought it would be. -- It looks as if the Japanese have still got to be taught that particular lesson -- and as far as Britain is concerned, the sooner we start teaching the sooner theyll learn ------ this is RCH in London returning you to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1200 16 August 1945

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CBS Hottelet 1920 15 August 1945

Britain seems to have warmed up a little bit in the celebration of Victory Day number one. All afternoon crowds have been swarming through central London, singing, shouting jumping up and down. It's still not wild - the crowd is extremely well mannered. There'sx little liquor to be had, so there are very few drunks. The Prim Blue London Bobbies stand with their arms folded watching the antics, but there's been no trouble. -- In Piccadilly Circus the crowd made vague attempts to storm the little statue of Cupid that stands, covered up with sandbags in the center of the square. But along the broad avenue that leads into it Cupid came into his own xx with soldiers xxdxgixkx stopping girls/and kissing them in the middle of the street soundly. xxxtxxxxixxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx The London Police gathered round to protect the statue, but look on with grins at the mass osculation. The girls, by the way, raised no objection.

Outside Buckingham Palace a mob gathered to see the Royal Family and waited there while the public address system blared out "Shex'll be Coming Round the Mountain When she Comes". The British Navy made the whole holiday official by flashing out the order to "Splice the Main Brace" - which means that an extra ration of Rum is passed out to all hands.

At the first meeting of parliament this morning the King announced various broad changes which the Labor Government will institute - a program of nationalization that will start with the Bank of England and the Coal Mines, and proceed on from there, ultimately to a controlled economy. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx He also called on his people to work as hard on the problems of peace as they had xxx done during the six years of war, and also to bear continued shortages of food, clothing and housing with the same patience they have shown so far. In forty five minutes from now the King will speak again - this time by radio directly to his people here in Great Britain and throughout the empire.

The Labor Parliament is open - at its opening it has a certain flavor of national unity. Tomorrow there will be a breach of precedent that will underline this. Mr. Churchill, as leader of the opposition should pass a motion, a tradition l motion, chal-

CBS Hottelet 1400 15 August 1945

The first day of peace in England is not very colorful -- as far as celebrations go the emphasis seems to be on thanksgiving services of various sorts.-- It started off very drably indeed, with pouring rain - and coming through London you could see queues standing, wet and cold, outside butchers and grocers to get some food for a decent holiday meal. -- Now the sun has come out, people are busy hanging out flags. In London as you walk down the street you hear loud singing and determined piano accompaniment blowing out of pubs. --- The closest thing that England has had to going wild was Piccadilly Circus last night. There American soldiers and sailors provided most of the excitement, and even so it was probably a pale imitation of Times Square. -- By and large today is a somewhat more enthusiastic Sunday.

Inside the House of Lords lights blazed up as the King and Queen entered the Chamber in procession. The crown was carrie before them on a crimson cushion. Hand in hand the King and Queen ascended the dais and took their seats on the twin golden thrones. The Lord Chancellor kneeled, handed the King his copy of the speech and the King rose to read.

Tonight at nine oolock the King will speak directly to his people.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1600 15 August 1945

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This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to
CBS in New York.

CBS nHottelet 1200 15 August 1945

The first day of peace in England is not very colorful -- as far as celebrations go the emphasis is on church service --- although there is still some whistle blowing and bonfire lighting. It's a rainy day and maybe the most characteristic thing are the queues standing in a cold drizzle outside butchers and grocers to get some food for a decent holiday meal.

The event of the day was the opening of Parliament by the King - and this was done on a note of seriousness and solemnity. Much of the old traditional pomp was dispensed with -- even so it was a bright scene as the King and Queen drove from Buckingham palace to the House of Lords. The bells of Westminster Abbey were ringing as the state landau drove past crowds of cheering people. The king was in the uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet, and the Queen iblue. And the red and gold of the carriage with its golden lanterns and postillions in red coats made a brilliant splash of color in the glistening wet London Streets.

In Parliament the King turned the attention of the nation sharply to the work that is still to be done - the work that V J day is really giving the new Labor Government its chance to begin. And his words underlined how clearly a new period was beginning for his country. The Bank of England is to be nationalized. Machinery is to be set up for effective planning of capital investment. And apart from that a Bill will be presented to the new parliament to nationalize the coal mines - which have for years been a trouble spot in Britains economy. --- The King spoke of the necessity of reestablishing the export trade, the problems of demobilization and reconversion so that British industry should find the means and the manpower to hold its own in the new world. --- He called upon the nation to accept shortages in food, clothing, fuel and housing, and pointed out that here peace would require the same patience and understanding that Britain showed in war. --- Most of his speech dealt with these domestic worries - but he covered the aims of the British government -- and of all the allies, as a matter of fact, when he said -- It is the firm purpose of my gov rnment to help attain a world of freedom, peace a d social justice, so that the sacrifices of the war shall not have been in vain.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York

CBS Hottelet 1:00 15 August 1945

The first day of peace in England is not very colorful -- as far as celebrations go- the weather is on cheerful service --- although there is still some winds blowing and bonfire lighting. It's a rainy day and maybe the most characteristic thing are the Xmas queues standing outside butchers and grocers to get some food for a decent holiday meal.

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This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning to CBS in New York

CBS Hottelet 0100 15 August 1945

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London calling WGAR in Cleveland.

Great Britain is celebrating the end of the war. From Cornwall to the Highlands of Scotland the announcement of the Japanese surrender has been received with jubilation and thanksgiving. The news came on the stroke of midnight - Big Ben beat out the hour, and it seemed as if the deep old bell had overtones in it of joy and triumph. Then the brief announcement - This is London - You will hear the Prime Minister, the Honorable C. R. Attlee. And then Mr. Attlee, in a cool crisp voice recited the ~~terms of the surrender~~ of the Japanese Empire. ---- As he spoke the entire country listened - each part in its own way. In Piccadilly Circus, the Times Square of London, a dense crowd paused in its singing and shouting. Here was probably the loudest celebrating on this island - and perhaps the least representative. Elsewhere it was a neighborhood affair. In coastal towns and cities the boats blew their whistles, inland factories joined in - and through the length and breadth of the country air raid sirens were turned on to sound the last all clear of the war. --- Watchers on the roofs of London looking out eastward could see the glow of bonfires in the sky. And they could remember the time that now seems so long ago when the whole heavens in the east leaped and raged with orange flame, and the glow in the sky [illegible] meant death.

But by and large it can be said, this country did not go wild - there was no pandemonium. Outside of Piccadilly Circus there probably werent many places where the crowds could be counted in more than hundreds. An hour after the Prime Ministers speech there was no one in Whitehall, the British Government quarter; there were only a few people outside Buckiggham Palace. Chances are that the rejoicing was deepest, if not loudest in the millions of homes throughout the island. --- In each home and in each heart this peace has a private meaning. --- The big public blowout, the terrific hoopla took place in Britain on V E day. That was the more intimate campaign -- that marked the end of the immediate and dramatic enemy. When Germany surrendered V 1 and V 2 surrendered, the jet plane was beaten. The fat man with the many medals who had warmed his hands and smiled his broad smile on the fires of Coventry and London was finished, and the madman who had started the war lay dead and lost in some unknown gutter. It was on May 8th that Britain went wild. V J day is quieter, certainly, and more meaningful.

It means peace - the end of death after almost six solid years. Some of the houses in England - whether they're big ones standing in wellkept parks, or grimy little redbrick cottages leaning up against one another in some big city slum - some of the houses have men on service in the Pacific. They no longer have to read the dull daily communique with a twinge of fear. There will be no more bombing missions, there will be no more lone and perilous cruises by the men of the submarines. There will be no more suicide planes against Allied warships. // --- Or some of these houses, there are a lot of them, are home to one of the 140,000 British prisoners in Japanese hands. In these houses tonight drab little postcards will be taken out of writing desks or bureau drawers - Japanese prisoner postcards, with a selection of printed phrases like - I am well. I send you my love. Do not worry. The postmarks are mostly a year or two years old. -- Into these houses Prime Minister Attlees cool voice tonight brought fresh hope.

But it's not only to those people who have close personal connection with the Pacific that V J day has a deep meaning. There are men on duty in South East Asia who have never seen their child, who are almost a dim memory to their families. (They will come home.) --- But there are men on garrison duty now in Italy and the Middle East and in Germany who also may now look forward to being relieved and coming home sooner. ----- And they're needed at home.

The Prime Minister took great pain to underline that point in his talk. Herr said that August 15th and 16th would be victory holidays, and he put it this way -- "Here at home you have a short rest from the unceasing exertions which you have all borne without flinching or complaint for so many dark years." There was going to be no chance to relax -- peace was not to be much easier than war. (After this "short rest") The same effort, much the same degree of national strength, would have to be devoted to keep Britain on an even keel. War has brought this country close to ruin - only the last degree of mobilisation, physical, mental, moral saved it. It is by far the smallest of the Great Powers, Britain has only some fortyfive million people. Most of her financial and material resources are used up, millions of her men abroad where they cannot help in building up their country again. ----- Many of them will now come back. And the question in Britain's mind tonight is - come back to what?

Can they be clothed? -- Only with great difficulty. The clothing ration is due to be cut. // Can they be fed? Well, the food ration will cer-

tainly not be increased, and will probably go down during the winter. --- What about housing, what about the millions of dwellings that were damaged by land mines, fire bombs, high explosive, rockets, V 1's -- (not to mention the ones destroyed) What about them? --- There was a story today about people thinking of buying castoff warships and turning them into houseboats.

As x long as the war went on these questions xxxx had to remain secondary to the building of bombers, the transfer of fleets - material for the forces, always the forces. Today the war is over. The questions of peace are out in front. And the questions of peace affect everyone. --- What about reconversion? Can Britain recapture her export trade? Her main export for the last six years has been hot steel and liquid flame to Germany. Many of her old customers now build their own ships, weave their own cloths, distill their own whiskey, create their own steel and machines.

And the night of Victory over Japan mixes the human relief and joy of the present with the worries for the future. The people in the luxury apartments xx in London's Mayfair -- the people in the slums of London's East End --- whether (ALL OF THEM) eat and live during the next years depends on the xxxxxxxx way those problems are solved that have now (MOVED) into the limelight. Depends on them as much as on the war we've just x won. After all, we've won the war in order to be able to solve these problems.

It's not strange and it's not unnatural that these sober thoughts should arise on victory night. They're really nothing new -- they've been with the people now for many, many months. The British elections in July were decided by these worries, and the King's speech when he opens Parliament this Wednesday morning will deal with measures to cope with these worries -- nationalization, demobilization, security.

To political observers here it's almost striking, xxx the impression you get of V J day being as much the opening day of a new difficult period [redacted] as it is the closing day of an old one. The people are most affected by their domestic worries -- but xxxx questions of foreign politics will loom as large. Over all is the job of helping make the world organization work; but beyond that is the uncertainty about the British position everywhere. In the Far East Britain will never recover the position she held there before the war. What good, anyway, is Singapore when a single bomb can now wipe it out. And the same for HongKong. - Right now the Soviet Armies are

pouring into Manchuria. Russia is going to be a factor in the Far East such as it has not been for forty years, when the Japanese defeated them in 1905. —— And it is certainly significant that tonight, just a few minutes before the surrender of Japan was announced, Moscow made public the signing of a pact of alliance with China. By doing this Moscow revealed that it did not want to have to waste any energy on trouble with China in the Far East. All of Russia's diplomatic energy will be concentrated on dealing there with Britain and especially the United States.

Because, if Britain has relinquished much of her far eastern power to Russia, she's turned the bulk of it over to America. She's had no other choice. But she's done it willingly. Russia protested against the appointment of an American to be Supreme Commander in Japan, Britian did not.

But, that's getting into the field of high politics.

What I mean to say is that Britain will celebrate this end of the war rather more quietly than you may have thought. There are many memories that will be recalled with smiles, with pain, with an uplifting of the heart. The first raid by the fledglings of the RAF on Berlin (I remember seeing them/there in their pathetic Wellingtons, cruising around in German searchlights and German Flak as if they were on picnic) - Dunkirk, the campaigns of the Eighth Army in the Desert - Alamein - the invasions of Africa, Sicily - Dieppe - Normandy. There are the funeral songs of Singapore, the incredible heroism of a forgotten army in Burma. ——— There is enough in this for a nation to celebrate any way it chooses. The British will choose to do it mainly quietly - in the family, in church —— taking a short rest. Because in the back of everyones mind is the fact that V J day is the signal for a lot of work to come.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to WGAR in Cleveland.

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This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to WCAH in Cleveland.

M19[15]-1

CBS Hottelet 1915 14 August 1945

An official statement was issued by the British Governement this evening. It speaks for itself and I'll quote it. It says: No official confirmation has yet been received of the many rumors at present circulating about the acceptance by Japan of the Allied terms of surrender. It is in the national interest that work should continue, and that there should be no departure from normal routine, until such time as an announcement is issued from Number Ten Downing Street. ---- The British are at this moment still waiting for some information they can trust.

As far as we know they haven't got any yet. When the British cabinet met at noon today - when important people climbed out of their heavy limousines and scurried into number ten Downing Street - most of us presumed they might have been considering something. But it turns out they all got together to sit there and hope that while they sat something might develop./---- Maybe now, in light of the latest Japanese announcement, something might happen. But people are getting sick and tired of saying, maybe now something MIGHT happen. When it comes down to analyzing facts, information we can be sure of, it doesn't seem as if there is so very much. -- The expectation is general, here in London, that the Japanese will accept (INSERT MURROW) our terms - mainly because people don't see how they can refuse. The atom bomb is too powerful a persuader. But we don't have any idea how our terms will be accepted. It certainly looks as if there will not be a clearcut (yes,) It seems as if Tokio is indulging in a terrific emotional jag, and that when its reply comes it may well be loaded down with complicated phrases and a passionate desire to save face. London has now reached the point where it would not be surprised if the Japanese reply, when it does come, would require more consultation among the Big Four. (THAT IT WOULD) waste more time before the end of the war becomes reality in terms of the end of fighting and the beginning of occupation. These are the things that count.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York.

was announced that the clothing ration would be cut. This afternoon, while we were waiting for the Japn announcement, the Government announced that the/food rations would not be increased -/as a matter of meager that they would, fact, be cut in certain things like sugar and powdered eggs.

So don't think it too strange if we don't report from here that people are going wild. You can take it from me that if you were living here you'd feel like waiting, too until the news was absolutely definite.

CBS Hottelet 1200 14 August 1945

The British Cabinet is now meeting at number Ten Downing Street. It's just after one oclock in the afternoon here and the Japanese answer should be coming out right now from the powerful transmitters of the Domei news agency in Tokia.

The attitude in London is still distinctly reserved. For one thing there's a discrepancy in the versions of the standby announcements Tokia has put out. American monitoring stations have heard the Japs say their answer would contain acceptance of the terms surrender/of the Big Four notex last Saturday --- but the huge and very efficient BBC monitoring service has picked up only an announcement saying --- It is learned that an imperial message accepting the Potsdam Proclamation is forthcoming soon. --- That's not the same thing.

Another thing in the lines the British official quarters to maintain a somewhat cautious attitude It's the fact that the Japanese code message sent to Switzerland is reported to be very long. Itdoes not take a very long message to say either yes or no -- and it may be that the Japanese have worked out some involved formula in order to save their face. This might require more communication among the Big Four - because, it's not going to be accepted individually. ----

So the attitude in London this morning is to wait until something definite happens before celebrating. No one here but the very young would enjoy having to break off another celebration because the news turned out to be premature -- orxto have it dwindle away in many hours or even days of additional delay.

This doesn't mean that people here - or the government here, for that matter,- are worried about the Japs refusing our terms. It's felt here to be absolutely certain that the war is about to end. -- But it's probably in the British character to want this particular occasion to be accompanied by a measure of dignity and solemnity. -- The reports from Australia of wild crowds burning buildings and damaging war memorials has created a very unfavorable impression here. -- And the premature announcement in America

- that led to the broadcast by the Danadian Prime Minister - had too much comic opera about it to appeal to the British people.

Which doesn't mean that when the hard and fast official announcement does come, that it won't be received here with enthusiasm and rejoicing.

So far this mroning there's been no particular excitement around London. It's a miserable, gray day -- the sort of day on which you wouldn't feel like celebrating anything. But apart from that it's been a normal working day. -- The news of the Japanese acceptance came too late for the morning newspapers, and the afternoon papers are just now hitting the street. The information the people have has come from the British Broadcasting Corporation. This is a solid organization that keeps both feet on the ground -- it has cut the news to the bone, and has not even broadcast anyxspecial news bulletins. Right now, at one oclock the available facts of the Japanese surrender are given coldly and crisply - and the lead announcement is -- There's no confirmation yet of this morning's Japanese message about a forthcoming acceptance by the Japanese Government of the Potsdam terms. Here's a time-table of this morning's reports - it should be remembered that most of them come from enemy sourcesx and none of them are official. -- And then the BBC goes on briefly to sum up.

But this coldness doesn't mean that when the hard and fast official announcement does come, that it won't be received here with enthusiasm and rejoicing. Flags are flying today -- hotels have begun to set up special decorations for victory parties -- the loudspeakers in various public squares are set up and ready to blare out the good word.

Other cities can have their victory pandemonium right now -- as far as the British are concerned, they want first to be absolutely sure.

This is Richard C. Hottelet inLondono returning you to CBS in New York

CBS Hottelet 2245 13 August 1945

The Japanese reply ~~to the Potsdam terms~~ is still being held up, but official quarters in London are not getting worried. There are signs of impatience, of course,-it would be strange if there weren't. ~~But by and large British leaders and the British public~~ are confident that things will turn out ~~all right.~~ (BUT) They feel ~~that~~ it's too soon to talk of a possible breakdown because of the Japanese delay. ~~-----~~ The Japanese have certainly been in possession of the Allied terms now for more than thirtysix hours - but it's pointed out here that we presented Tokio with a very difficult problem. Even though we've phrased (THEM) very politely, our new terms boil down to ~~just about the same as the old ones, namely~~ (THE SAME) unconditional surrender. We'll use the Emperor as an instrument of surrender, ~~just~~ in the same way we used Admiral Doenitz and Field Marshal Keitel to turn over the remnants of the German Army. -- This is obvious to the Japanese, and they know as well as we do that it doesn't square with their ~~former~~ request to leave ~~to~~ Hirohito his sovereign prerogatives. But, the war is lost - and London figures that what Tokio is doing now is trying to figure ~~a~~ out a way to accept more or less gracefully. ~~--- [Everyone who's been in the Far East says that this saving of face is as important to the Japanese as life itself - often more.]~~ And we've taken this into account in the whole way we've presented our answer. It's been done courteously, suavely, with full diplomatic flubdub. Like a famous physician presenting a bill, we're almost making believe there's no hurry about payment -- but we and the Japanese know that ~~we can turn to~~ the atomic bomb (CAN) ~~any time we choose and~~ settle accounts drastically. ~~-----~~ (BRITAIN) ~~London~~ is perfectly willing to help bomb Japan to smithereens any time - but ~~it~~ (IT) thinks the lives of ~~our~~ (EVERY ONE OF) our soldiers

are worth saving. For this reason ~~this country~~ LONDON does not want to hustle Hirohito into a position where he might feel he would have to abdicate or commit suicide. That would certainly prolong the war. Nor ~~does~~ DOES BRITAIN want to give the gunmen of the Jap Army or Navy a pretext for murdering the Emperor -/to save his honor - ostensibly IN ORDER TO CONTINUE ~~continuing~~ the war.

As far as Britain is concerned we can wait to turn on the heat until we feel the Japanese are trying to make suckers of us.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to General Electric in New York.

CBS Hottelet Admiral 1830 12 August 1945

There has been no announcement yet in London. For hours now we've been expecting one practically any moment -- but there's been complete silence. We don't know what the delay is - or even whether there is a specific delay. One guess - and it's strictly a guess - is that everything is fixed, but that the Big Four are trying to decide on a simultaneous release time.

When the announcement comes the effect in Britain will be tremendous. I don't think that there'll be much spectacular enthusiasm through the country. Britain blew its top on German Victory day - for the end of a CAMPAIGN that was more intimate and more dramatic to IT. But when word comes of the end of World War II it will strike a note of deep thanksgiving in every heart.

It will mean the end of almost six years of death and worry that have not missed a single family. It will mark the end of a mobilization that has brought Britain and her Empire to the point of physical exhaustion -- an effort that has GROWN ever more of a burden. Because war has become more extravagant and wasteful as the necessities of life here have become scarcer.

Out in the Pacific right now Britain has large forces of her fleet -- more and more of her airforce is there or on the way. Hundreds of thousands of troops are in India and Southeast Asia. They will be safe. In Japanese hands there are still about a hundred and forty thousand British military and civilian prisoners, THEY were caught up in the tidal wave of war in 1942 when it seemed the entire Empire would crumble. Britain prays they will be safe. And best of all most of them will return - because the task of occupying Japan and Manchuria will fall mainly to Russia and China and the United States.

In Britain conversion from

from war to peace production and war to peacetime living can really get going. As everywhere else it will bring great social and economic changes - because the discipline of war will be relaxed. There will be widespread demand that the problems of peace be tackled as ~~firmly~~ VIGOROUSLY AND uncompromisingly as the crises of war.

The fact that ~~this~~ the war is ending now and not months later may be a blessing to the people of Europe. A winter of starvation and death ~~has been~~ IS threatening. ~~The~~ ships ~~that~~ needed to bring food and supplies have been frozen for war needs in the Pacific. If the war ends they can be released. Trucks and cars still ~~transferred~~ in Europe, earmarked for shipment to the Pacific can be released for civilian needs immediately.

This continent, saturated with death and trouble prays that the gifts of peace will quickly follow its declaration.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to Admiral in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1300 12 August 1945

still
London is/waiting for the Japanese answer. As far as we know the Japanese Cabinet is meeting right now to consider it. So far there's no impatience here - there's been no undue loss of time in our own reaction to the Japanese surrender offer. So the time factor hasn't been in the course of important. -- But if the Japanese do not give us a specific answer today the question of time will become increasingly significant. --- The understanding here is clear that surrender cannot be allowed to drag on. As far as we know there was no ultimatum attached to the Four Power note to Japan yesterday - we didn't insist on an answer within a certain time. The reason was that we wanted to make the bitter pill of what is, after all, unconditional surrender easier for the Japanese to swallow. Had we insisted on a time limit publicly the Emperor and his government might have felt that they were being/humiliated -- and they might decide to go on with the war to save face. --- But the fact insisting that we did not include in our note a clause on an reply within twentyfour or fortyeight hours doesn't give the Japanese any hope of being able to drag this thing out. -- The pressure on them has not relaxed a bit. The fact that our own assault against the Japanese mainland has been allowed to die down somewhat doesn't mean a thing. We still hold the thunderbolt of the Tokio is conscious of it every second atomic bomb over Japan/-- and that is more powerful an ultimatum than any words we could use.

Nothing unusual in London reflects this tension. It's a what you might call a typical summer sunday afternoon here -- not too warm, with the sun struggling gallantly to break through the cloud and haze that this island. always seems to lie over Mrs. England and her children are out on the downs or in the parks or on the benches -- and for her the big thing about the imminent end to the Japanese war is that Mr. England [illegible] -

~~who is now out in India Burma and with the southeast Asia and the British fleet in the Pacific or~~
~~Or who's been a prisoner since Singapore and HongKong may be coming home sooner than she had dared hope.~~

A great deal of the comment and publicity on the Japanese surrender deals with preparations that are being or will be made to get prisoners of war into good hands at the earliest possible moment. -- And it's largely just those quarters who are interested in politics who are talking about the political implications of the end of the Pacific War. One point of view is that the Far Eastern Settlement -- involving the Japanese home islands, Manchuria, Korea and Mongolia -- will mainly be in the hands of Russia and the United States. And it certainly seems that London has been perfectly willing to let Washington occupy the center of the stage so far. One responsible newspaper columnist says this morning that President Roosevelt and Josef Stalin had agreed - before Yalta - on the disposition of the countries bordering on Siberia. It says that Russia will re-acquire the Chinese Eastern Railroad, which it sold to Japan in 1935. Furthermore that Outer and Inner Mongolia will be united in a Republic - nominally independent but actually economically and politically under Russia's control. Manchuria , the columnist says, wil be Russian occupation zone, and thus lean toward Russia even after it becomes independent. The future status of Korea has apparently still not been agree to by the Russians. --- This columnist expresses what is a fairly widespread ho in England - namely that Russia will choose to devote a good bit of her time an energy to her plans in the Far East -- that she will therefore be all the more likely to want harmony in Europe and thus encourage good relations with Britain

The British people are not known as sentimentalists - but on

one man has captured their affection forever. After the Japanese surrender offer was announced a certain member of Parliament named Winston Churchill came out of the front door of his house to find a small crowd outside cheering and applauding him.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1300 11 August 1945

The reply of the British Government to the Japanese offer of surrender has been completed — as far as we can learn here it is neither a flat acceptance nor a rejection. It would seem to be a formula in the nature of a compromise, concentrating on the most important immediate thing - namely ending hostilities in the Pacific. It's a compromise which proposes that the Japanese surrender now, that bombing and bloodshed cease, that precautions are taken to safeguard prisoners of war in Japanese hands —— and we'll talk about the Emperor later.

Chances are it's either already in Washington, Moscow and Chungking, or on the way. We don't know whether this British reply has already been sent to Japan — as a matter of fact we know nothing about the mechanics of how the Big Four are going to get together on this surrender — whether they'll agree before they send four individual notes or whether one single communication will be made for all four.

The Japanese proposal is going to cause an awful lot of soul-searching among the Allies — maybe that's what it was intended to do. The only reaction we've had from Moscow so far has been an unofficial one, a radio commentator saying flatly that unconditional surrender was unconditional surrender, and there could be no play with words. —— Certainly the reaction here in England is not so flat at all. The average Englishman who thinks of the tens of thousands of Empire troops still prisoners of war in Japanese hands is much less inclined to be so categorical in his refusal. But certainly neither the government nor thepeople here want to throw the principle of unconditional surrender out of the window.

The official attitude here is that this socalled diplomatic formula does not destroy unconditional surrender - we make no promises, we do not limit our right - any more than we've done at Cairo and at Potsdam - to do with Japan what we deem best. And we certainly retain the power to impose our solution on the Japanese one way or the other.

CBS Hottelet 2245 11 August 1945

London is waiting ~~for~~ - the way you and everyone else are— for word from Tokio. The sooner it comes, the better, of course - but meanwhile no one is going wild with suspense. The average Londoner takes it for granted that the war in the Pacific is over, whether it takes another day or another week to conclude the formalities; -- there is ~~nnnnnnf~~ very little, I'm told, of the spirit and bounce of the V E day celebrations. Chances are when the Japanese formally surrender there'll be another outburst of enthusiasm ~~nnnnnn~~ the ~~nnn~~ one that grew out of the first announcement. -- But the British government is already taking steps to make celebrations disciplined and orderly. The Home Office here has issued a circular to the local authorities to keep them in the same style as V E Day - with bells, bands and bonfires. It said that red white and blue bunting would be sold without coupons until the end of August. --- ~~Meanwhile~~ electricians are busy setting up loud speakers ~~at various key points to help control the crowds. And housewives are stocking up with food for the two day holiday.~~

Officially ~~here~~ there's nothing to be added here/to the statement from Washington this afternoon. Our note has presumably reached Tokio by now and will be acted upon there. Chances are the Japanese radio will then broadcast a reply the way they broadcast their first announcement. --- One thing that does increase interest and tension ~~speaks for the Empire~~ is the fact that Britain answered not only for herself but for all her dominions - including Australia which is so deeply and passionately in the Pacific war. If it weren't for that - and for the people with prisoners of war and soldiers in the Far East, Britains attitude might almost be called detached. What I mean is that London is obviously not the center of the stage for this drama, the way it was for the collapse of Germany. --- You feel that America has the lead, and the British are perfectly satisfied it should be that

way. -- The announcement that an American will be Supreme Commander in Japan is regarded here as quite natural -- by the way, most people here tend to believe that General MacArthur will be given this job and they're very much in favor.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1830 11 August 1945

London has nothing official to add to the word from Washington of the four power reply to Japan. As far as we know Prime Minister Attlee has already left town for the weekend, and the Foreign Office is mum. That is - officially. Unofficially and privately there's a good deal of satisfaction that the complicated business of the Japanese surrender has moved as quickly as this. --- It had been expected that the sheer technical problems of getting agreement from each of the Big Four, from all the ends of the earth, would eat up more time. It had been feared that the Chinese and especially the Russian reaction to the Japanese offer might be completely uncompromising. --- But the message that went out in the name of the four great powers completely reflects the British and American points of view. It could have been - and it's conceivable that the Japanese may have meant it that way -- that the question of the emperor would have injected a note of discord among the Big Four. That does not seem to have happened -- we all seem to have almost seen eye to eye from the beginning.

The diplomatic formula agreed upon to answer the Japanese proposal does not damage the concept of unconditional surrender, It leaves us the power to do what we wish --- but at Potsdam we had already limited and defined what that was. And it's significant that in this answer to Tokio we once again affirm the Potsdam declaration.

It's now up to Japan to consider this moderate and civilised

answer. It can accept --- or it can refuse and go back to reading the reports of the effects of the atomic bomb. People here are certain that this pressure - which was enough to get the Japanese to ask for peace in the first place -- this pressure will make Tokio accept.

In effect we deny the Japanese request that the sovereign Emperor be allowed to retain all his/prerogatives. But we don't come out and say it that bluntly. We say that the Japanese Emperor will remain to authorise and order the surrender -- but shall be subject to the Allied Commander. We say further that the Japanese Government will ultimately be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people. ~~Either of these conditions would be enough to destroy his sovereignty - supreme position.~~ So far in history the Emperor has been responsible to no one.

The British view is that a form of democracy must/be established in Japan. The historic continuity of Japanese militarism and aggression must be broken. The sacred throne of Japan has been the permanent element in this process -- it must be changed. --- The British are perfectly willing to turn Hirohito into a constitutional monarch -- to separate the religious and political functions of the throne -- leave Hirohito his prestige, but give political power and responsibility to the people.

Here in London speeches and proclamations are already being written for V J day - in some high offices there's been a lot of words poured out this morning. But non one's forgetting.... there's one more step. It's up to Japan etc.....

CBS Hottelet 2245 10 August 1945

There is jubilation in Moscow tonight, as there is all over the world -- all traffic is stopped in the streets and people gathered around as the loudspeakers blared out the Japanese announcement. So far there's no official reaction to the surrender offer in Moscow, any more than there is in London or Washington. And the Russians, probably better disciplined than their Western Allies are waiting for their government to make a statement that the war is over --- so there are no particular celebrations. ----- Many people are reflect an element of pride in their reactions to the news from Tokio. They proudly declare that Japanthat had felt the might of Soviet arms in outer Mongolia in 1938 and 1939. Now, after one day's artillery and air bombardment the Japanese have decided not to wait for the Russians to turn the whole of their vast strength against them. --- That's a patriotic note that (an outspokenly) isn't unanimous. Chances are most people - not only in Russia but everywhere on earth tonight feel like one anonymous Russian woman. She said, simply, wouldn't it be wonderful to wake up tomorrow morning and know that no more people are being killed and the whole world is at peace? ---

~~Meanwhile, for Russia, the war goes on.~~ Many hours after the Japanese announcement was broadcast the regular Soviet Communique was broadcast, describing progress on all fronts pushing into upper Manchuria. The western column has already driven ahead 105 miles in the Transbaikal area, in the center and the east / good progress has been made. Russia is not going to soften the weight of her unconditional surrender blows until the of Japan is an accomplished fact .

In London number ten Downing Street has just issued an announcement ~~which expressed the same sentiments~~ on the Japanese offer. It informs the British people that

their government is in close consultation with the other Three of the Big Four - and that an official announcement will be made when there is something to say --- and at the moment there doesn't seem to be. -- It's still got xxx to be ironed out whether - and how - the Japanese offer can be accepted as unconditional surrender.

But Ten Downing Street, in a dry way, holds out a slight hope for quick developments -- it says that the two working days after a definitive announcement can be taken as holidays.

This is RCH in London returning you to General Electire in NY

CBS Hottelet 2030 10 August 1945

Britain too has received the official Japanese offer to surrender. Apparently the Japanese note was delivered to Britain and Russia by the Japanese embassy in Stockholm, and to China and the United States by the Japanese diplomatic representative in Switzerland. --- Right now the trans-oceanic cable channels are probably smoking with urgent queries among the Big Four trying to get each others immediate reaction to the Japanese proposal.

The British reaction is what you'd expect it to be -- restrained and cautious. Mr. Attlee and the cabinet met this afternoon for an hour and a half, discussed the matter among themselves and with their three military chiefs of staff and then adjourned The official main British worry is that people should get unnecessarily worked up. The rumor has gotten around here that the next two days will be declared a public holiday and the Government is anxious to prevent anyone from going off half cocked.

Because the question of the Japanese surrender is certainly not yet cut and dried. The British attitude is still that there are questions to be cleared up. The Government here has no particular objection to letting Hirohito remain on the throne --- as a matter of fact they feel that he's the only Jap who has the authority to order the enemy garrisons scattered all over the eastern hemisphere to surrender. BUT - and it's a big but official ---/Britain does not feel very happy about accepting a Japanese condition as unconditional surrender. Negotiations will have to take place --- and some people here tonight feel that the end of the Japanese war may not be signed and sealed before next week.

That's official Britain's cautious view --- the British people

though, have been less restrained. To the average man here this is the end of the war. It may go on for a few more days while the formalities are settled - but Japan's back is broken, she has lost ninetynine percent of her precious face by publicly appealing for surrender. Her condition on the maintenance of the emperor is interpreted here as an effort to save the other one percent. And that, everyone's sure, will be fixed too.

Tonight the British are celebrating - on the whole quietly, the way they usually do. and even where they're boisterous there's nothing like pandemonium. When the news broke in London just at one oclock this afternoon work practically stopped. London adopted one of New York's favorite habits and began to dump paper on the street. Streamers and ticker tape came snaking down to the sidewalk - telephone books were torn up, newspapers, memorandum pads came down in tatters. On Oxford street grinning office workers soon began to dump the contents of waste paper baskets on the heads of people below. --- And the millions of citizens who have learned to become very thrifty during this war enjoyed it with a little thrill of extravagance and primly said - Oh, what a waste. ——— Crowds filled Piccadilly Circus - most of the noise and the singing and jitterbugging came from the American soldiers and sailors. All afternoon now people have been there - singing and dancing, and milling around stopping traffic. They've indulged in the famous Piccadilly sport of climbing on lampposts and subway entrances and stranded vehicles and shouting. --- I passed one office building this afternoon where a drunken chorus was singing Pomp and Circumstance .

There wasn't much drinking on the whole, in public. The crowds in Piccadilly Circus and Leicester Square, and the theater district are

loud but sober. --- There are celebrations too in exclusive Grosevenor Square and Berkeley Square and Lowndes Square -- but they are behind closed doors, quiet and genteel with families opening a hoarded bottle of champagne or brandy.

Out in Limehouse, which is London's famous chinatown there's a lot of rejoicing tonight too, with people crowding into the chinese restaurants -- but it's mainly a quiet rejoicing too --- and chances are that the fire trucks and police patrols cruising the streets tonight won't have much to do.

CBS Hottelet 2245 9 August 1945

This evening the Moscow home radio broke off in the middle of a concert. (SUDDENLY) A deep, dry voice came ~~suddenly~~ on. This, it said, is Moscow. Here is an operational summary from the Soviet Information Bureau. --- And with that the Russian people heard the first Red Army Communique of the war in the Far East. It was read by the same star announcer who had always read the communiques of the German war. Twice, slowly, he went through it -- then there was a military march and the concert resumed. --- There was no great ceremony, no fanfares or special standby warnings. It was a businesslike, undrmatic first report much more as if it were a simple continuation of the communqiues that had been coming out since June 1942.

From this communique we see things are going well --- three great thrusts are stabbing into an area several times the size of Texas. One is coming straight westward from the direction of Vladivostok -- another one, eight hundred miles in the opposite direction is moving eastward -- and a third one in the middle is driving down from the city of Khabarovsk. This center column may well turn out to be the main thrust. Ahead of it lies good tank country, and/it's moving once across the Amur parallel to the main rivers and mountains, moving with the grain of the country. One fortified outpost line is overrun, advances of nine to fourteen miles are reported. But the main requirement of victory here is the defeat of the great Japanese Kwantung Army, three quarters of a million strong.

For News Use Only

Here in London we note that there's no mention in the Russian communique of naval warfare against Japan. The chances are it won't be long before there is. For more than a year now/the British and American navies have been transferring warships ~~-~~ from cruisers ~~to MTBs~~ to the Russians. ~~Most transfers have been taking place in Scotland~~ -- and the ships were neither given nor taken for pleasure cruises.

We also recall that American Naval observers have been in Vladivostok and Maritime Siberia also for more than a year. There will undoubtedly be dramatic naval developments there before we're through.

We hear that you at home and the people in Moscow have been chasing rumors that the end of the war may come in fortyeight hours. We haven't had these rumors here, but then London is in a very serious mood these days -- emphasis is on facts rather than hopes.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in London returning you to

General Electric
~~CBS Admiral~~ in New York.

C.B.S. FEATURE STORY 9th August, 1945. 21.30 B.S.T.

MORSE SALISBURY and RICHARD HOTTELET

HOTTELET: Revolutionary new developments in war have drawn our attention this week from the equally important problem of building the peace. But this work goes steadily along.

The United Nations are acting as a unit in tackling the problems of the peace. Two years ago, 44 nations agreed to set up a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The purpose was to take aid from the uninvaded United Nations to those that had been occupied just as soon as liberation came. The policies for giving this help are made by a Council on which each nation has one vote. This Council has met three times: In November, 1943, at Atlantic City, at Montreal in September, 1944; now this week in London. We bring you this evening a brief report on the progress of its work by the Information Director of UNRRA (as it is known for short.) He is an American, Morse Salisbury, who worked for many years in the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Morse, will you tell us about the general policies of the United Nations in Relief work?

SALISBURY: I'll boil it down.

The United Nations agreed at Atlantic City to these things:

1) The uninvaded nations were asked to contribute in goods and funds 1 per cent of their national incomes in the year ended June 30 1943.

2) This pool of resources was to be used to help liberated nations with supplies; to care for war refugees; to help prevent epidemics; and to restore welfare services.

3) Each liberated nation was eligible to apply for assistance.

4) The liberated nations that were found not to have the foreign exchange resources to pay for their own imports were to receive these imports from the international pool of goods.

5) Services for displaced persons, health and welfare were to be open to all nations which asked for them.

HOPKINS: Under this plan what was the contribution of the United States?

SALISBURY: Our one per cent of the national income in the base year figured out at 1 billion 350 million dollars. Great Britain's was 322 million dollars. Canada's 68 million dollars. And so on.

HOPKINS: Most of it in goods?

SALISBURY: Yes, 90 per cent goods or ocean shipping. Ten per cent in

SALISBURY: (Contd.) funds that could be used outside the contributing country.

HOTTELET: The contributions have now been made?

SALISBURY: Yes. Most of the uninvaded nations have pledged contributions. The United States has authorized its full contribution by Congressional resolution. The Congress has appropriated the first 800 million dollars and will act on the remaining 550 million when its sessions resume.

HOTTELET: Altogether what are the financial resources?

SALISBURY: Those so far authorized add up to around 1 billion 860 dollars.

HOTTELET: And the work goes forward with increasing speed?

SALISBURY: Naturally as it is possible to send supplies to liberated countries and to take care of refugees, UNRRA's machinery goes into high gear.

HOTTELET: What's the status now?

SALISBURY: The Director General, Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, who was four times Governor of New York State, reported to the Council yesterday that up through August, 1 million 800 thousand long tons of goods are scheduled for shipment to Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Albania.

HOTTELET: These are the liberated European countries that are without foreign exchange, I take it.

SALISBURY: Yes. So we are helping them with supplies.

HOTTELET: And the western European countries -- Norway, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg -- do have foreign exchange.

SALISBURY: That's right. So they haven't applied for goods from UNRRA.

HOTTELET: Besides sending goods to the eastern European countries, you are helping care for displaced persons and get them back home again.

SALISBURY: Very much so. We have sent over 400 teams of 12 to help the armies manage displaced persons centers in occupied Germany. This was also reported at length by the Director General.

HOTTELET: And health work, farm and factory rehabilitation, welfare work, also goes on?

SALISBURY: Yes. Emphasis on all of them. A word about farm and factory rehabilitation. We put heavier and heavier stress on that, so that the people can help themselves.

HOTTELET: As I understand it, the big policy matter before the Council meeting here, is the authorization of more resources. The amounts pledged in response to the Atlantic City request are not big enough to get the liberated countries back on their feet.

SALISBURY: Not nearly big enough. The Director General reported to the council yesterday that the present funds will fall short by a billion and a half dollars of the needs through 1946 in those countries we have named, and in China, which is not yet open for relief; also in Ethiopia; and perhaps in Russia, which has submitted a request to receive some 700 million dollars worth of goods.

HOTTELET: Are they without foreign exchange?

SALISBURY: That will be determined in the regular procedure as the first step in acting on the request of the U.S.S.R.

HOTTELET: So the United Nations will decide here, during the meeting of the UNRRA Council how far they wish to go in helping liberated people through UNRRA, ~~during the meeting of the UNRRA Council here.~~

SALISBURY: That's it in a general way. Of course, the Council cannot bind any member. It recommends contributions to the member nations, but each nation decides for itself whether it can make the contribution.

HOTTELET: This has been very factual and straightforward, Morse. But the dry facts you have given us are the practical core of a cargo of genuine expression of human good will toward other people. UNRRA is one way of acting internationally on the wish of the common folks everywhere to heal the wounds of this cruel war and get on with constructive work.

SALISBURY: You say it well, Dick. I hope we people who work for the United Nations in UNRRA do as well. We remember every day that it isn't alone what we do. Mainly it's what the people in the liberated countries do that will make the new world we all want. We'll try to help, as agents of all the United Nations.

Thank you Mr Morse Salisbury,

This is RCH in London returning

you to CBS in N.Y.

SALISBURY: You say it well, Dick. I hope the people who work for the United Nations in UNRRA do as well. We remember every day that it isn't alone what we do. Mainly it's what the people in the liberated countries do that will make the new world we all want. We'll try to help, as agents of all the United Nations.

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